

Illinois

DRAWING 23

MARKERS

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Historical Markers Related to Abraham Lincoln

Illinois

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

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THE LAST LINCOLN FARM

In 1837 Thomas Lincoln erected a cabin on a tract of land situated one-half mile to the east. Here he resided until his death in 1851. Abraham Lincoln visited here frequently, and after 1841 held title to forty acres of the land on which his parents lived. The State of Illinois now owns most of the Lincoln farm.

On north-south oiled road at junction of dirt road extending east to farm. Two warning signs.

LINCOLN AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR

On May 8, 1832, while encamped approximately one mile west of this point, Abraham Lincoln was mustered into the military service of the United States. A few days earlier he had been elected captain of a militia company from Sangamon County.

On west side U. S. 67 at intersection of tarvia road running west to Andalusia south of Milan.

LINCOLN FARM, 1831-1834

From 1831 to 1834 Thomas and Sarah Lincoln, father and step-mother of Abraham Lincoln, lived in a cabin which stood a short distance to the north. It was their first home in Coles County, and their second home in Illinois.

On north side of Lincoln National Memorial Highway (county road here.) No warning signs.

LINCOLN FARM, 1834-1837

In 1834 Thomas Lincoln purchased 40 acres situated about 400 yards north and east of this point. Here, with his wife Sarah, he lived until 1837, when he sold the land. It was his second home in Coles County.

On south side of Lincoln National Memorial Highway. No warning signs.

LINCOLN NATIONAL MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

From the Wabash River to the Sangamon five miles west of Decatur, the Lincoln National Memorial Highway follows substantially the route taken by the Lincoln family in their migration from Indiana to Illinois in the spring of 1830.

Erected August 31, 1935 on U. S. 50 at Vincennes bridge.

LINCOLN NATIONAL MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

From the site of the Lincoln cabin on the Sangamon three miles south of here, to the Wabash River opposite Vincennes, the Lincoln National Memorial Highway follows substantially the route taken by the Lincoln family in their migration from Indiana to Illinois in the spring of 1830.

On south side U. S. 36 400 yds. east of spur to cabin site. Two warning signs.

LINCOLN'S FIRST ILLINOIS HOME

On an eminence overlooking the Sangamon River three miles south of here stood the first home of Lincoln in Illinois. To this site came the Lincoln family in March, 1830. Here they lived until 1831, when the parents removed to Coles County and Abraham set out on his own career.

On U. S. 36 west of Decatur at junction of spur to cabin site. Two approach signs.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

On September 18, 1858, the fourth of the famous joint debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas was held approximately one quarter-mile south of here. Twelve thousand people heard the two candidates for the United States Senatorship discuss the question of slavery in American politics.

On south side of State Route 16 at western edge of Charleston (north of fair grounds), 75-100 feet east of Big Four tracks. Erected March 15-21, 1936.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

On August 21, 1858, the first of the famous joint debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas was held in this park. Here 10,000 people heard the two contestants for the United States Senatorship discuss the question of slavery in American politics.

Erected March 15-21, 1936 on west side of State Route 23 in Ottawa, in park just inside low stone wall at inner edge of side walk, and due east of boulder marking debate site.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

On September 15, 1858, in the midst of the senatorial campaign of that year, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas met at Jonesboro in the third of the famous series of debates which made Lincoln a national figure. The debate was held in a grove one quarter-mile to the north.

Erected in small circle in center of Jonesboro, State Route 146.

THE MARINE WAYS

During the Civil War the naval depot of the western river fleet was located at Mound City. Here the keels of three of the famous Eads ironclad gunboats were laid, and a large force of workmen were employed to keep the fleet in fighting trim. The marine ways, still in operation, are 400 yards south of here.

On State Route 37, north side of slab, in gymnasium yard opposite end of 4th St.

METAMORA COURT HOUSE

As a member of the traveling bar of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, Lincoln came twice a year to Metamora, then the seat of Woodford County, to attend court in the court house which faces the north side of this park. David Davis, Robert G. Ingersoll and Adlai E. Stevenson were others who practised here.

Erected in southeast corner of park in place of wooden marker. Faces State Route 116.

PROPHETSTOWN

Prophetstown occupies the site of the village of the Winnebago Prophet, which the Illinois volunteers destroyed on May 10, 1832, in the first act of hostility in the Black Hawk War.

Marker on Routes 78-226 erected in landscaped triangle at north end of village.

SHABBONA'S VILLAGE

For many years Shabbona and his band lived in a large grove one-half mile to the south. Although he fought with the British in the War of 1812, Shabbona repeatedly risked his life during the Winnebago outbreak and the Black Hawk war to warn the settlers of Northern Illinois of Indian dangers.

On south side Route 30, at eastern edge of Shabbona.

SHILOH CEMETERY

In Shiloh Cemetery are the graves of Thomas and Sarah Lincoln, father and step-mother of Abraham Lincoln. On January 31, 1861, shortly before assuming the Presidency, Lincoln came here from Springfield to visit his father's grave in company with his step-mother.

Erected at or near entrance to cemetery. No warning signs.

STARVED ROCK

On Starved Rock, one mile north of here, LaSalle and Tonti erected Fort St. Louis in 1682. Until its removal in 1692, this was the center of French influence in Illinois. The rock is named from the tradition that about 1769 a band of Illinois were besieged there by the Potawatomi and starved to death.

On Route 71 near park entrance.

PROLOGUE

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been mentioned in the text of the book, in the order in which they are mentioned. The names are given in full, and are not abbreviated. The names are given in the order in which they are mentioned in the text of the book, and are not in alphabetical order.

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CHAPTER I

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The Historical Markers Program

By Russell Charles Birk, *Historical Markers Supervisor*

Along Illinois Highways to Historic Sites

The markers program of the Illinois State Historical Society is now thirty-five years old. Markers erected through this program consist of two standard styles — a 30-by-43-inch cast aluminum plaque and an 8-by-4-foot plywood panel — and a few that do not conform to either standard. Each aluminum marker contains approximately fifty words of text in yellow lettering on a dark blue background with the state seal at the top. It is clamped to a cast-iron post. The plywood marker has approximately 250 words in white lettering on a blue background with a white silhouetted map of Illinois in the upper right corner. It is mounted in a rustic wooden frame.

The cast aluminum marker dates back to 1934, when the program was conceived by Paul M. Angle, then state historian. The original plan called for these markers to be placed along the highways, not at the exact sites being commemorated. Indeed, they were to be regarded as complementary to other markers at the actual sites. The state historian selected the sites to be marked and prepared the inscriptions; he was assisted by an advisory committee on historical markers. The bureau of maintenance of the Illinois Division of Highways erected and maintained the markers, fifty-four of which were installed between 1934 and 1937.¹ Each of those markers bears the credit line "Erected by the State of Illinois," and all but four were placed along highways. One bronze tablet was erected at the Cleng Peerson Memorial in Norway, Illinois. No markers were made from 1938 through 1949.

In 1950 the program was resumed, this time with almost every marker bearing the credit line "Erected by the Illinois State Historical Society." Fifty-six aluminum markers of the regulation design were erected from 1950 to 1961. During this period the placing of aluminum markers along highways was deemphasized in favor of erecting them at the exact site of the historic event, the location of an important building, or the place where a famous person lived or made his mark. Eleven of the aluminum markers cast during this period were placed at the actual sites. In addition, seven non-regula-

1. The Summer, 1968, *Journal*, 191, gave this number as forty-five; the erection dates for nine others have since been established.



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tion markers (bronze tablets of a different size) were erected to mark exact sites in Vandalia.

In 1962 an increasing interest in tourism and local history resulted in the augmentation of the historical markers program and in a re-emphasis on marker placement along highways. It was then, when Clyde C. Walton was state historian, that the Society decided to use the large plywood marker for commemorating events, buildings, and persons that commanded statewide or nationwide interest. At that time also a historical markers supervisor was appointed to administer and coordinate the program. The large plywood markers came under the joint sponsorship of the Illinois Division of Highways and the Illinois State Historical Society.

Historical markers supervisors William Marten, 1962-1964, and Richard M. Hurst, 1965-1967, worked in conjunction with the bureau of traffic of the Division of Highways rather than with the bureau of maintenance. The bureau of traffic authorized the construction of turnouts at sites selected by the markers supervisor. Ebers R. Schweizer, chairman of the historic sites advisory committee for several years, helped collect data for the initiation of the revamped program.

With the adoption of the plywood marker for state highway right-of-way, the cast aluminum marker was used to commemorate primarily local historic sites and came under the joint sponsorship of the State Historical Society and interested local organizations. Sixty-nine aluminum markers, including six duplicates, have been erected since 1962: all but three were jointly sponsored; all but fourteen, including the six duplicates, were erected at the historic sites.

At present, the markers supervisor does the historical research and writes the text for all markers. For the small aluminum markers, however, the local cosponsoring organization is asked to submit a proposed text and a preliminary bibliography. The supervisor, like the state historian under the former procedure, is assisted by a State Historical Society committee, now called the historic sites advisory committee. The 1968-1969 committee members are Francis J. Koenig (chairman), Streator; Allen Ball, Carmi; William F. Byar, Sterling; William R. Gaston, Harrisburg; William T. Lodge, Monticello; Dr. Harold I. Meyer, Chicago; Marion C. Moore, Tolono; Merrill J. Nystrom, Altona; Wayne C. Temple, Springfield; Armour H. Titus, Rockton; and Judge Edward J. Turnbaugh, Savanna.

Since the addition of the plywood marker to the program, there have been further policy changes. Early in 1967 the Division of Highways, in order to meet federal safety standards, specified that new historical markers on a state highway right-of-way must be erected

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in rest areas, not in turnouts. At the same time the bureau of maintenance was again given the responsibility of erecting and maintaining the historical markers on state highway right-of-way. In March, 1968, William K. Alderfer, the present state historian, agreed with the Division of Highways that there would be no more duplicate texts, except in two cases: city markers commemorating twin cities and general markers giving the history of a trail that extended for a distance across the state. This policy now applies to aluminum as well as plywood markers. The present state historian and the present historical markers supervisor have been working with the historic sites advisory committee in integrating the markers program so that the plywood panel along the highway will give a broad picture of the area and the individual metal plaques will tell the specific local story. The Society will cosponsor only those local markers that relate a story that is relatively significant in the history of the whole state.

At the present time there are eighty-five large plywood markers,² sixty-nine of which have different inscriptions. Those sixty-nine include thirty-three state entrance markers that have a common heading, bear identical wording in the first paragraph, but vary in succeeding paragraphs (some of these markers also have similar wording in the second paragraph). All but one of the plywood markers were jointly sponsored by the Division of Highways and the State Historical Society. Most of them are located on state highway right-of-way.

There are now 159 cast metal markers, 146 of which have different inscriptions. Eight of these are specially cast bronze tablets, the remainder are the standard-design aluminum plaques. Including several plaques that are now missing and some that have been replaced by large plywood markers, cast metal markers have been erected by the Illinois State Historical Society at 175 locations during the last thirty-five years. Occasionally an aluminum marker is still placed on state highway right-of-way, but most of the recent plaques have been erected on county, city, or private property.

One stone marker has been sponsored by the Illinois State Historical Society. It is the monument commemorating Fort de Crèvecoeur in Fort de Crèvecoeur State Park. It was erected in 1920, fourteen years before the Society markers program was initiated.

Subjects of the Historical Markers in 1968

Twelve plywood markers and ten aluminum markers were erected in 1968. Two of the twelve plywood markers were researched and written during the year. Nine of the aluminum markers were re-

2. For a complete listing, see *ibid.*, 193-96.

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searched and written in the last six months of the year, thus exceeding the number produced in all but two six-month periods in the thirty-five-year history of the markers program. Most of the markers written and produced during 1968 can be divided into four general themes: early trails, Black Hawk War, Civil War, and past or promised glories.

One new plywood marker commemorates a stone arch bridge on the Galena Road, which during the heyday of the Galena lead-mining region, was the most heavily traveled route in Illinois. Two branches of the road — one from Peoria and one from Chicago — joined at



In 1920, fourteen years before the State Historical Society began its program of marking historic sites, it erected this monument at Fort de Crèvecoeur State Park overlooking the Illinois River with Peoria in the background.

Dixon and continued as one to Galena. A fork to Gratiot's Grove intersected the road near the bridge. Other roads in northwestern Illinois ran westward to a point just east of what is now Savanna. Near Plum River Falls (the subject of another marker) these roads intersected the military trail from Fort Armstrong (on Rock Island) to Galena.

During the Black Hawk War both the Regular Army units from Fort Armstrong and the volunteer companies used the military trail to Galena and the Dixon-to-Galena Road in pursuit of the elusive Fox, Sauk, and Winnebago Indians. Abraham Lincoln was among those in the volunteer companies.

Three of the 1968 markers concern the early history of the Civil War. Ulysses S. Grant, recruiting officer without uniform or commission, mustered in a regiment in Mattoon. As a colonel shortly thereafter, he commanded some of the same men in a reorganized regiment. Allan Pinkerton of detective fame conducted a spy service



The Postville Court House Site marker is one of twenty-seven erected in 1934, the year the State Historical Society launched its historical markers program. The building in the background is a replica of the original courthouse, which was moved to Henry Ford's Greenfield Village in 1929.

The Lindbergh Field marker, erected on the edge of a cornfield three and one-half miles west of Springfield on December 9, 1968, is one of the newest in the Historical Society's program.



for the Union Army in 1861-1862. His early home in Dundee, where he operated a cooperage, is now commemorated by a marker. It was during the early years of the Civil War that the arsenal and a prison for Confederates were established on Rock Island. A new plywood marker traces the history of Rock Island from the early days of Fort Armstrong, to the establishment of the arsenal, to the present time when it is the site of the arsenal and headquarters of the U.S. Weapons Command.

Postal history became a marker theme for the first time in 1968. Margaretta Post Office in Clark County handled mail in an era before rural free delivery, when mail was brought to the post office first by horseback and later by stagecoach. It was another thirteen

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years from the establishment of that post office in 1840 before railroads transported the mail in parts of Illinois and twenty-eight years before they did so in Clark County. Lindbergh Field, Springfield's first airport, was used in the pioneer days of airmail service, when Charles A. Lindbergh was chief pilot for Robertson Aircraft Corporation, which had a contract to fly mail from St. Louis to Chicago via Springfield.

In the text of three new markers there is a strong element of nostalgia — reminiscences of the glory that was or dreams of the future that might have been. Rawlings' Hotel, a red brick building that dwarfed all the surrounding cabins and boxlike houses when it was built in 1822 in Shawneetown (then the largest town in the state) was the scene of a reception for the Marquis de Lafayette in 1825. One night in 1904 the building was destroyed by fire and in February, 1937, the whole town was virtually washed away by the flood waters of the river that helped give it birth. Dement House, an imposing, lavishly furnished hotel that was built in 1855, when Fulton (Whiteside County) showed promise of having a prosperous future, rivaled the DeSoto House in Galena as the largest hotel west of Chicago. Extensive mortgages, the moving of the main railway facilities to Clinton, Iowa, the Panic of 1857, and the general commercial decline of Fulton put too much strain on Charles Dement's finances, and within three years the hotel was bankrupt. For the next sixty years it housed one short-lived college after another, and finally it was used as a tire factory. Darwin, which became the county seat of Clark County in 1823, was a thriving little river community until the National Road bypassed it and diverted its commerce. In 1838 the county seat was removed to Marshall, which was on the National Road.

One aluminum marker written and erected last year gives a short history of Shimer College, a pioneer in the junior college movement. A new plywood marker (written earlier) gives a capsule biography of Benjamin Dann Walsh, noted entomologist. Brief histories (also written earlier) of two Illinois towns, Carthage and Mt. Sterling, are now told by markers.

The cast metal historical markers that have been erected by the State Historical Society are listed below. Missing or damaged markers are placed under separate subheadings, as are metal markers that have been replaced by plywood panels with the same title or subject matter. Aluminum markers that have been replaced by newer plaques with the same subject matter and often the same text are not listed.

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In the few cases in which a marker does not have a title, the subject of the marker is enclosed in brackets. Brackets are also used for explanatory material and for identifying markers with identical titles but different texts. Locations of markers with identical inscriptions and titles are preceded by an arabic numeral in parentheses.

An Inventory of Cast Metal Markers

MARKERS ERECTED 1934-1968

<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alexander...	The <i>Tigress</i> Flagpole.....	Lansden Pk., Walnut st. nr. Charles st., Cairo
Boone.....	Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	Hurlbut av. & State st., Belvidere
Bureau.....	John Mitchell... (1) May & Dakota (US 6) sts., Spring Valley;	
	(2) Strong & Dakota (US 6) sts., in town;	
	(3) Caroline & Spaulding (US 89) sts., in town	
Carroll.....	Plum River Falls.....	Old Mill Pk., on pk. dr. 1 blk. E of entr. off US 52-Ill. 64, just E of Savanna
	Shimer College.....	Shimer campus dr. off Ill. 78, Mt. Carroll
Cass.....	Chandlerville..... (1) River st. at Ill. 78, SW edge of town;	
	(2) Chandlerville-Oakford rd., NE edge of town	
	Virginia..... (1) Ill. 78, just N of Ill. 125, N edge of town;	
	(2) Ill. 125, just W of Ill. 78, W edge of town;	
	(3) Ill. 125, E of Ill. 78, E edge of town	
Clark.....	Darwin [old county seat]... Co. rd. N & rd. to Marshall, Darwin	
	Fort Handy.... Local pk. E of Ill. 1, S of Main st., West Union	
	Margaretta Post Office [William B. Marrs].....	Lincoln
		Heritage Trail, E of Westfield
Coles.....	The Last Lincoln Farm.....	Just W of main entr., Lincoln
		Log Cabin St. Pk., S of Charleston
	Lincoln-Douglas [4th] Debate.....	Ill. 316, W edge of Charleston
	Lincoln Farm, 1831-1834.....	Lincoln Heritage Trail, NW of Lerna
	Lincoln Farm, 1834-1837.....	Lincoln Heritage Trail, SW of Lerna
	Moore House.....	Lincoln Heritage Trail, S of Charleston
	Shiloh Cemetery.....	Lincoln Heritage Trail, S of Charleston
	Ulysses S. Grant in Mattoon... 18th st. & Prairie av., Mattoon	
Cook.....	The Green Bay Trail.....	Scott av. & Green Bay rd., Glencoe
	Stephen A. Douglas....	Douglas Tomb, 636 E. 35th st., Chicago
Crawford...	Auntie Gogin's Store....	Main & Grand Prairie sts., Palestine
	Dubois Tavern.....	309 S. Lincoln st., Palestine
	Cullom Homestead.....	208 S. Jackson st. (Ill. 33), Palestine
	Fort Foot.....	Ill. 33, just W of Palestine
	Fort LaMotte.....	LaMotte & Leaverton sts., Palestine
	Gov. Augustus C. French....	Pike & Grand Prairie sts., Palestine
	Houston-Dickson Store....	Grand Prairie & Lincoln, Palestine
	Hutson Memorial [massacre by Indians].....	Ill. 58, Hutsonville

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<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
Crawford....	Kitchell Grist Mill.....Ill. 33, just SE of Palestine [United States Land Office].....Main & Market sts., Palestine	
DeKalb....	Barbed Wire Manufacturing.....US Alt. 30, W of DeKalb Shabbona's Village.....US 30, E edge of Shabbona	
Du Page....	Fort Payne.....North Central College campus, Naperville Stacy's Tavern.....Geneva & St. Charles rds. & Main st., Glen Ellyn	
Edgar.....	Pontiac's Conspiracy.....Ill. 49 at gravel rd. to Palermo	
Edwards....	Abraham Lincoln [speech in 1840]....Ill. 15, W edge of Albion	
Fayette....	Blackwell's White House.....3d & Gallatin sts., Vandalia Charters Hotel.....4th & Gallatin sts., Vandalia Ebenezer Capps Store.....4th & Main sts., Vandalia Ernst Hotel.....3d & Main sts., Vandalia Flack's Hotel.....4th & Gallatin sts., Vandalia Third State Capitol...Vandalia Statehouse St. Mem., Vandalia Vandalia Inn.....3d & Gallatin sts., Vandalia	
Franklin....	John A. Logan Home.....204 S. Main st., Benton	
Gallatin....	Old Salt Works.....Ill. 142, S of Ill. 13, nr. Equality Rawlings' Hotel [Reception for Lafayette]...Ohio levee, 1 blk. E of Main st., N of Main Cross st., Old Shawneetown	
Grundy....	Illinois and Michigan Canal....(1) Ill. 47, N of canal, Morris	
Hancock....	The "Old Jail".....US 136 & Fayette sts., Carthage	
Henry....	Bishop Hill....US 34-Ill. 17 & spur to Bishop Hill, W of Galva	
Jackson....	First Coal Mine...Ill. 127 at Big Muddy R., E of Murphysboro Kaskaskia Reservation.....Ill. 149 at rd. to Grimsby	
Jo Daviess...	Apple River Fort.....US 20, just E of Elizabeth The DeSoto House.....Main & Green sts., Galena	
Kane.....	Pinkerton's Early Home.....S. 3d & Main (Ill. 72) sts., West Dundee	
Kankakee...	Hubbard Trail.....Ill. 1-17 at Kankakee R., Mokence	
Knox.....	Fraker's Grove.....Ill. 17, W of LaFayette Lincoln-Douglas [5th] Debate (1) US 150, N edge of Galesburg; (2) Ill. 41, SW edge of Galesburg; (3) US 34, just W of Galesburg	
La Salle....	Benjamin Lundy.....Ill. 71, E of entr., Starved Rock St. Pk. [First permanent Norwegian settlement in US].....Norway Fort Wilbourn....US 351 bridge, S bk. of Illinois R., La Salle The Great Illinois Village..US 6, E of Ill. 178, W of Ottawa Illinois and Michigan Canal.....(2) Ill. 23 at canal, Ottawa Indian Creek Massacre.....Ill. 23, S of US 34, nr. Baker Lincoln-Douglas [1st] Debate.....Washington Pk., Ill. 23, Ottawa Starved Rock.....Ill. 71, just E of entr., Starved Rock St. Pk.	
Lawrence...	Lincoln National Memorial Highway [where Lincoln entered Illinois].....US 50 bridge to Vincennes To Victory, February 25, 1779 [Clark's march to Vincennes]... Riverside Pk., Ill. 137, St. Francisville	
Lee.....	Lincoln in the Black Hawk War [in Dixon].....US 26- Alt. 30, E edge of Dixon	

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<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
Livingston	The Chatsworth Wreck, August 10, 1887	US 24, E of Chatsworth
Logan	Abraham Lincoln and Lincoln, Illinois	Broadway & Chicago st., Lincoln
	Deskins Tavern	5th (US Bs. 66) & Madison sts., Lincoln
	Lincoln College	300 Keokuk st. (Ill. 10-121), Lincoln
	The Lincoln House	501 Broadway, Lincoln
	Logan County Circuit Court	Courthouse, on Broadway, Lincoln
	Mt. Pulaski Court House	Courthouse sq., 1 blk. fr. Ill. 121, Mt. Pulaski
	Postville Court House Site	5th (US Bs. 66) & Madison sts., Lincoln
	Postville Park	5th (US Bs. 66) & Washington sts., Lincoln
	Robert B. Latham Home	Delavan & Kickapoo sts., Lincoln
	Stephen A. Douglas Speech	Decatur & Sangamon sts., Lincoln
Macon	Lincoln National Memorial Highway [westernmost point of Lincoln family route]	US 36, W of Decatur
	Lincoln's First Illinois Home	US 36, W of Decatur
	Site of Lincoln Cabin	Lincoln Homestead St. Pk., S of US 36
Madison	[First State Prison in Illinois]	Williams & Broadway, Alton
	Fort Russell	Ill. 159, NW of Edwardsville
	Governor Coles and Slavery	Lincoln School, Main & J sts., Edwardsville
	Monks' Mound	US Bs. 40, nr. Cahokia Mounds St. Pk.
Marion	Halfway Tavern	US 50, E of Salem
	William Jennings Bryan	Bryan Pk., Broadway (Ill. 37), Salem
Massac	Fort Massac	US 45 at entr. to Ft. Massac St. Pk.
Menard	Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson	Cemetery entr. off Ill. 123, just E of Petersburg
	Lincoln's Store Partner [William F. Berry]	Ill. 97, S of New Salem St. Park.
	Mentor Graham	Cemetery entr. off Ill. 97, S of New Salem St. Pk.
Monroe	Bellefontaine	Ill. 3, S edge of Waterloo
Morgan	Illinois College	Ill. 36 & Lincoln av., Jacksonville
Ogle	Boles Trail	Oregon-Polo rd., E of Polo
	Buffalo Grove	Milledgeville-Polo rd., Buffalo
	The First Steel Plow	John Deere shop, Ill. 2, Grand Detour
	The Galena Road	US 52-Ill. 26, S of Polo
	Indian Ambush	Eagle Point rd., W of Polo
	Stillman's Defeat	Ill. 72, E edge of Stillman Valley
Peoria	Jubilee College	US 150 at Jubilee Coll. St. Pk., Kickapoo
	Pimiteoui [Peoria Lake]	Ill. 29, just N of US 150, Peoria
	Zion Protestant Episcopal Church	On wall of church 1 blk. S of US 150, E edge of Brimfield
Perry	Vincennes Trail [Clark's route]	Ill. 13, SE of Coulterville
Pulaski	Cantonment Wilkinsonville	Ill. 37, just S of rd. to New Grand Chain

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<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
Pulaski.....	The Marine Ways...High & 4th (Ill. 37) sts., Mound City United States Military Hospital...Main (Ill. 37) & Central sts., Mound City	
Randolph....	Dr. George Fisher [near farm]...Jct. of Ill. 3 & 155, Ruma Dr. George Fisher [at gravesite].....Off co. rd., nr. Ruma Home of Pierre Menard...Menard Home St. Mem., NW of Chester	
	Kaskaskia.....Ill. 3 at gravel rd. to Ft. Kaskaskia St. Pk.	
Rock Island..	Black Hawk War Campsite...Co. rd. bridge, Rock R., Hillsdale Lincoln and the Black Hawk War [muster-in site]....US 67 at Ill. 92, S of Milan	
St. Clair....	Cahokia Mounds.....US Bs. 40, nr. Cahokia Mounds St. Pk. Death of Pontiac.....Ill. 3, S of Ill. 157, S edge of Cahokia The Dencen Family.....303 N. Stanton st., Lebanon John Mason Peck.....Jct. of US 50 & Ill. 158, E of O'Fallon Pensoneau-Caillot Pioneer House...8105-7 Church lane, East St. Louis	
Saline.....	Homestead of Judge Samuel Elder...Ill. 142 & Broughton rd., Eldorado Ingersoll Law Office, 1855-1857.....Ill. 34, Raleigh Kaskaskia-Shawneetown and Goshen Trails...Ill. 142, Eldorado The Tobacco Industry.....Ill. 34, W edge of Galatia	
Sangamon...	Camp Butler...Nat. Cemetery, off US 36, E of Springfield The Lincoln Depot.....Monroe & 10th sts., Springfield Lindbergh Field...Twp. rd. 3-5 W. N of Ill. 97-125, NW of Springfield	
	Peter Cartwright.....Ill. 125, Pleasant Plains	
Schuyler....	Abraham Lincoln's Teacher [Azul Waters Dorsey]...Ill. 101 at co. rd. to Huntsville	
Stephenson..	Cedarville [Jane Addams].....Ill. 26, N edge of Cedarville Kellogg's Grove....US 20, E of Stockton, at co. rd. to Kent Lincoln-Douglas [2d] Debate....(1) Ill. 26, just N of Freeport; (2) Ill. 26, S edge of Freeport; (3) Ill. 20, NW edge of Freeport; (4) Ill. 20, SE edge of Freeport; (5) Ill. 75, just NE of Freeport	
Tazewell....	Fort de Crèvecoeur....Ill. 29 at rd. to Ft. Crèvecoeur St. Pk.	
Union.....	Cherokee Camp...(1) Ill. 146, E of Dutch cr., E of Ware (2) Ill. 146, W of rd. to Mt. Pleasant	
	Lincoln-Douglas [3d] Debate....Ill. 146 at circle, Jonesboro	
White.....	Big Prairie Church.....Co. blacktop rd., SE of Carmi Carmi's Oldest House110 S. Main Cross st., Carmi Colonel Conger House.....302 W. Main st., Carmi The First Presbyterian Church in Illinois...US 45, N of Norris City	
	"Flow Gently, Sweet Afton".....312 S. 1st st., Carmi Liberty's Pioneer Mill [Old Morrison Mill]...Co. rd. fr. Mill Shoals to Grayville, Burnt Prairie	
	Ratcliff Inn.....206 E. Main st., (US 460 at Ill. 1), Carmi	
	Southern Illinois College.....US 45, Enfield	

HISTORICAL MARKERS

<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
Whiteside....	Dement House...At P.O., 10th av. [Ill. 136] & 4th st., Fulton	
	Fulton's First Home.....16th st. at 8th av., Fulton	
	Lincoln in Sterling.....607 E. 3d st. (US Alt. 30), Sterling	
	The Market Place.....In pk., 8th av. bet. 2d & 3d sts., Fulton	
	Prophetstown....Jct. of Ill. 78 & 172, N edge, Prophetstown	
Will.....	Plainfield House.....503 Main st. (Ill. 126), Plainfield	
Woodford...	Metamora Court House..In pk., Mt. Vernon (Ill. 116) & Davenport sts., Metamora	

DAMAGED OR MISSING MARKERS TO BE REPLACED

	<i>Former Location</i>
La Salle....	Buffalo Rock State Park [Fort Ottawa]..US 6, E of Ill. 178, W of Ottawa
	Fort Johnson.....Jct. of Ill. 71 & 23, Ottawa
Madison....	Wood River Massacre....Ill. 140, Alton St. Hosp., E of Alton
Perry.....	DuQuoin Female Seminary.....Ill. 14, Old DuQuoin
Rock Island..	Campbell's Island..Ill. 84 at Campbell's Is. rd., N edge of East Moline
Tazewell....	Tremont Courthouse.....Old courthouse site, Tremont
Will.....	Illinois and Michigan Canal.....(3) US 6, Channahon
Winnebago...	Camp Grant.....Ill. 2 at bridge to camp, S of Rockford

MISSING DUPLICATE MARKERS THAT WILL NOT BE REPLACED

Cass.....	Virginia.....(4) Ill. 78, S edge of Virginia
Knox.....	Lincoln-Douglas [5th] Debate..(4) US 34, just NE of Galesburg (5) US 150, just SE of Galesburg

ALUMINUM MARKERS REPLACED BY PLYWOOD MARKERS

Gallatin....	Old Salt Spring.....Ill. 1, S of Ill. 13, nr. Junction
Hancock....	Historic Nauvoo.....(1) Ill. 96, just S of Nauvoo (2) Ill. 96, just E of Nauvoo
Madison....	[Lewis and Clark].....Ill. 3, N of Ferguson av., Wood River
St. Clair....	Cahokia.....Jct. of Ill. 3 & 157, Cahokia

Supplement to the Inventory of Plywood Markers³

MARKERS ERECTED SINCE JUNE 30, 1968

<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
Brown.....	Mt. Sterling.....Ill. 99, S of Mt. Sterling	
Carroll....	Stone Arch Bridge on the Galena Road..US 52-Ill. 64, NW of Brookville	
Hancock....	Carthage.....Ill. 94, S of Carthage	

3. *Ibid.*

HISTORICAL MARKERS

<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
Henry.....	Benjamin Dann Wash.....	Ill. 82, S of Cambridge
Rock Island..	Rock Island Arsenal.....	At Rock Island Arsenal

MARKERS RELOCATED SINCE JUNE 30, 1968

	<i>New Location</i>
Lake.....Ill. [Indian fur trade; Seth Paine].....	Ill. 12, S of Wauconda
McHenry....Ill. [Nathaniel Pope in Congress].....	Ill. 47, S of Hebron

NEW MARKERS TO BE ORDERED SOON

	<i>Proposed Location</i>
Clark.....	First Oil and Gas Well in Illinois..Ill. 49 at co. rd. to Westfield
	Stone Arch Bridge on the National Road..Subdiv. pkwy., S of
	bridge, Marshall loop of US 40, just W of Marshall
Randolph....	Elias Kent Kane..Ill. 3, bet. Ellis Grove and rd. to Kaskaskia
	St. Pk.
Scott.....	Early Career of Stephen A. Douglas.....US 36-54, N of
	Winchester

Recent Acquisitions Of the Historical Library

By Paul Spence, *Curator of Manuscripts*

During 1968 the Illinois State Historical Library received many notable manuscript collections. A selected number is described in this report under the headings Civil War, Lincolniana, General, and Microfilm.

Civil War

SAMUEL RYAN CURTIS (GENERAL, UNION ARMY). PAPERS, 1862-1864. 24 ITEMS. General Curtis, commander of the Army of the South West, occupied Helena, Arkansas, during July and August, 1862. In December of that year, fellow officers and civilians at Helena brought charges against him for personal speculation in government cotton. An army board of inquiry received testimony in the case and submitted its findings in the summer of 1863. In November and December, President Abraham Lincoln reviewed the findings of the board and received papers in Curtis's defense. The papers acquired by the Library are those submitted to the President. They consist of (1) General Curtis's 24-page statement; (2) report from the Judge Advocate General, 15 pages; (3) a summary of the evidence offered in defense of Curtis prepared by Colonel N. P. Chipman, 16 pages, and Chipman's personal statement to the President, 16 pages; (4) testimony of character witnesses, two items, 34 pages; and (5) eighteen letters, orders and other documents, 1862, all bearing on the investigation. The collection, apart from its contents regarding contraband cotton and the conduct of officers at Helena, has a wealth of material about aid to freed slaves.

W. L. GRISWOLD (NEW YORK ATTORNEY). LETTERS, 1863, 1864. 11 ITEMS. The collection includes three letters by Griswold to his associate, Samuel Blatchford, concerning the New York draft riots of July, 1863, and eight letters concerning efforts in 1864 to find a draft substitute for Blatchford. The 1864 letters poignantly illustrate the anxiety and financial difficulties suffered by one person caught in the panic of finding a draft substitute.

The Historical Markers Program

By Russell Charles Birk, *Historical Markers Supervisor*

A Brief History, 1934-1968, and an Inventory

In 1934 the Illinois State Historical Society initiated a markers program to commemorate events, buildings, and persons of importance in Illinois history. The state historian selected the sites to be marked and prepared the inscriptions; he was assisted by an advisory committee on historical markers. The bureau of maintenance of the Illinois Division of Highways erected and maintained these markers, which are made of cast aluminum. Under this program, forty-five markers were erected between 1934 and 1937, each marker bearing the credit line: "Erected by the State of Illinois." No markers were made from 1938 through 1949. In 1950 the program was resumed, this time with almost every marker bearing the credit line: "Erected by the Illinois State Historical Society." Forty-seven of these markers were erected from 1950 to 1961.

By 1962 cast aluminum markers commemorating primarily local historic sites had come under the joint sponsorship of the State Historical Society and a local organization. Fifty-two aluminum markers were erected between 1962 and 1967; all but three of these were jointly sponsored. The size of most of these cast aluminum markers is 30 by 43 inches; they have yellow or orange lettering on a dark blue background with a text of approximately fifty words.

The total number of cast aluminum markers sponsored by the State Historical Society, including one as early as 1920 and thirteen on which the records do not show a date, is 158.

Meanwhile in 1962 an 8-by-4-foot plywood marker was adopted by the Society for the commemoration of events, buildings, and persons that commanded a definite statewide or nationwide interest, and a historical markers supervisor was appointed to direct a program involving the large plywood panels and the small aluminum plaques. The large plywood markers have white lettering on a blue background, contain inscriptions of approximately 250 words, and are under the joint sponsorship of the Illinois Division of Highways and the Illinois State Historical Society.

At present the historical markers supervisor researches the information and writes the text for all markers. For the small aluminum markers, however, the local organization is asked to submit a proposed text and a preliminary bibliography for the historic site that the group

HISTORICAL MARKERS

is interested in commemorating. The supervisor, like the state historian under the former procedure, is assisted by a State Historical Society committee, now called the historic sites advisory committee. The 1967-1968 committee members are Ebers R. Schweizer (chairman), Chester; Fred C. Evers, Elmhurst; Mrs. William Henry, Jr., Cambridge; Francis J. Koenig, Streator; William T. Lodge, Springfield; Harold I. Meyer, Chicago; Mrs. George T. Millhouse, Jr., Galena; Marion C. Moore, Tolono; Merrill J. Nystrom, Altona; Armour H. Titus, Rockton; and Warren Winston, Pittsfield.

Since the inception of the plywood markers in 1962 eighty-nine have been produced, sixty-seven having different inscriptions and twenty-two being duplicate, triplicate, or quadruplicate copies. (The erecting of four copies, one for Peru-La Salle, one for Bloomington, and two for Anna-Jonesboro, has been permanently canceled.) The sixty-seven markers with differing texts include thirty-four that have a common heading, bear identical wording in the first paragraph, but vary in succeeding paragraphs (some of these markers do have similar wording in the second paragraph).

The thirty-four panels that have the common heading "Thy Wondrous Story, Illinois" are called state entrance markers, designated in earlier articles in this *Journal* as EM; only one of the entrance markers scheduled for production has not been manufactured. The entrance markers for the northern route entrances mention Nathaniel Pope and the extension of the northern boundary in the congressional bill for statehood; those for the southern route entrances contain identical paragraphs about the advance of settlement from the southern quarter of the state northward. In the list below, the entrance markers with the heading "Thy Wondrous Story, Illinois" are identified by the abbreviation "Ill."; in order to differentiate them, a distinguishing feature of the remaining text of each is printed in brackets.

In addition to the eighty-nine plywood markers with sixty-seven different inscriptions, another twenty-five markers involving twenty-four different texts have been started and have reached some stage of work prior to manufacturing. These are also listed below. Because of changes in policy by the Division of Highways, work on most of the markers mentioned on the 1967 priority list that appeared in the Summer, 1967, issue of the *Journal* have been canceled or postponed. All but two of the panels on that list are designated CM, for city markers.

One policy change, inaugurated by the Division of Highways in May, 1967, to meet federal safety standards, requires that future his-

torical markers be erected in a highway rest area. The list below does not, however, indicate whether the marker is in a rest area, alongside a turnout constructed according to previous rules, or merely off the shoulder on the highway right-of-way. A second policy change, established in March of this year, provides that in the future there will be no duplicate texts except on city markers commemorating twin cities or on general markers giving the history of a trail that extended for a great distance across the state. Numbers in parentheses below indicate markers with identical texts.

A third policy change is the abandonment of an annual priority list for large plywood markers. This list had to be approved by the Division of Highways so that turnouts could be constructed to accommodate markers that were to be erected on highway right-of-way, and the approved list was printed for the readers of the *Journal*. Unfortunately many of the markers on the published list had to be deferred or canceled because of the recently established requirement that all new markers on a state highway right-of-way must be placed in rest areas already constructed. In the future the historical markers supervisor, with approval of the advisory committee, will select about twelve topics a year for large plywood markers that can be erected where there are rest areas. Ten of these markers, the last group in the list below, are suggested for 1968. There is no certainty that the suggested markers will be erected.

An Inventory of the Large Plywood Markers

MARKERS ALREADY ERECTED

<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
Adams	Ill. [Lincoln-Douglas sixth debate]	US 24, N of Quincy
Alexander	Cairo (1)	US 51, N of Ill. 3
	Cairo (2)	US 60-62, SE of Cairo
	Steamboats on the Mississippi	Ill. 3, nr. Thebes
	Ill. [3d Principal Meridian]	US 60-62, SE of Cairo
Carroll	Ill. [Troops rushed to Cairo, 1861]	Ill. 146, nr. McClure
	Ill. [Black Hawk War area]	US 52-64, E of Savanna
Clark	Ill. [The National Road]	US 40, E of Marshall
Cook	Ill. [Sauk Trail; Jesse Walker]	US 30, W of Ill. 83
Crawford	Palestine (1)	Ill. 33, NW edge of town
	Palestine (2)	Ill. 33, S of town
Edgar	Pontiac Peace Treaty	Ill. 1, N of Chrisman
	Ill. [8th Judicial Circuit and Lincoln]	US 36, W of Ind. line
Effingham	The Illinois Central Railroad	Ill. 37, NW edge, Mason
Fayette	The National Road [Terminus]	US 40, E of Vandalia

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<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
Gallatin	Shawneetown	Ill. 13, nr. Ohio R.
	Ill. [Ohio R. ferry, 1802; flood, 1937]	Ill. 13, nr. Ohio R.
	The United States Salines (Equality)	Ill. 1, S of Ill. 13
Hancock	Nauvoo [Mormons] (1)	Ill. 96, E of Nauvoo
	Nauvoo [Mormons] (2)	Ill. 96, W edge, Nauvoo
	Ill. [Lower rapids of Mississippi]	US 136, at Ill. 96
Henderson	Ill. [Pacific efforts of Stephen S. Phelps during the Black Hawk War]	US 34, nr. Gulfport
Jo Daviess	Galena (1)	US 20, E of Galena
	Galena (2)	US 20, at US 84
	The Lead Mines	US 20, E of Galena
	Ill. [Black Hawk band crossed river, 1832]	US 20, at US 84
Kendall	The Northern Boundary	US 34, W of Plano
Knox	Galesburg	US 150, SE of town
Lake	Ill. [Road to Chicago from the north]	US 41, S of Wis. line
	Ill. [To the Desplaines River area]	US 45, S of Wis. line
La Salle	Peru-La Salle (1)	US Bus. 51, S of La Salle
Lawrence	Ill. [DuBois Hill]	Ill. 33, NW of Ohio R. bridge
Lee	Dixon	Ill. 2 - US Alt. 30, W of Dixon
Logan	Elkhart	US 66, NW edge of town
McHenry	Ill. [Nathaniel Pope in Congress]	Ill. 14, nr. Harvard
	Ill. [Indian fur trade; Seth Paine]	Ill. 12, nr. Richmond
McLean	Bloomington-Normal (1)	Ill. 9, W of town
	Bloomington-Normal (2)	Ill. 150, NW of town
Madison	Lewis and Clark Expedition	Ill. 3, in Wood River
	Ill. [Lincoln-Shields duel]	US 67, N of Ill. 267
	Ill. [First explorers, 1673]	Bypass US 66-40, nr. Ill. 3
Marion	Salem (1)	In park in town, on Ill. 37
	Salem (2)	Ill. 37, S of Salem
	Salem (3)	US 50, E edge of Salem
	Salem (4)	US 50, W of Salem
Massac	Ill. [Fort Massac]	US 45, N of Brookport
Morgan	Jacksonville	US 67, N of town
Ogle	Grand Detour	Ill. 2, N of Grand Detour
Pike	Ill. [33d Division, US Army]	US 36, nr. Mo. line
	Ill. [Pittsfield: Nicolay and Hay]	US 54, nr. Miss. R. bridge
Randolph	The American Bottom	Ill. 3, N of Ellis Grove
	Chester-Kaskaskia (1)	Ill. 150, NE of Chester
	Chester-Kaskaskia (2)	Ill. 3, between Ellis Grove and road to Kaskaskia St. Pk.
	Chester-Kaskaskia (3)	In park in Chester, at toll gate to Miss. R. br., Mo. 51 nr. Ill. 3
	Fort de Chartres-Prairie du Rocher (1)	In parking area of Fort de Chartres St. Pk., off Ill. 155
Richland	Robert Ridgway and "Bird Haven"	US 50, S of Olney

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County	Title or Subject Matter of Text	Location
Rock Island	Ill. [Sauk and Fox Indians]	US 6, W of Ill. 84
	Ill. [Effie Afton struck RR. bridge]	US 67, S of Ill. 92
	Ill. [Rock Island Arsenal]	US 150, S of US 6
St. Clair	Cahokia	Ill. 3, S edge, town
	The Mississippi Bubble	US 460, SE of Freeburg
	Ill. [Eads Bridge] (1)	US 50, in East St. Louis
	Ill. [Eads Bridge] (2)	US 460, SE of Centreville
Sangamon	Abraham Lincoln and the <i>Talisman</i> (1)	I 55, S of Sangamon R.
	Abraham Lincoln and the <i>Talisman</i> (2)	I 55, N of Sangamon R.
	Claysville	Ill. 125, NW of Springfield
Union	Anna-Jonesboro (1)	Ill. 146, W of Jonesboro
	Anna-Jonesboro (2)	Jct. of Ill. 146 & US 51
Vermilion	Ill. [The prairies]	US 136, E of Danville
Wabash	Ill. [West bank of Wabash River] . . Ill. 1, S of Mt. Carmel	
	Ill. [Treaty of Greenville, 1795] . . Ill. 1, N of Mt. Carmel	
	Ill. [Mt. Carmel, Palmyra, Albion]	Ill. 15, W of Mt. Carmel
White	Carmi (1)	US 460, W of Carmi
	Carmi (2)	Ill. 1, S edge of Carmi
	Carmi (3)	Ill. 1, N of Carmi
	Ill. [Wabash River flats]	US 460, E of Crossville
Whiteside	Ill. [Chicago and North Western Rwy.]	US 30, E of Ill. 80
Winnebago	Rockford (1)	Jct. of Ill. 173 & US 51, NE of city
	Rockford (2)	Jct. of Ill. 2 & FA 179, SW of city
	Ill. [Near Battle of Bad Axe in Wis.]	US 51, E edge, S. Beloit

MARKERS PRODUCED BUT NOT YET ERECTED

Hancock	Carthage	Ill. 94, S of Carthage
Rock Island	Rock Island Arsenal	At Rock Island Arsenal

MARKERS PRODUCED; ERECTION DEFERRED

		Proposed Location
Cook	Ill. [Illinois and Michigan Canal]	US 6 at Ill. 83 in Markham
Edgar	Ill. ["Cattle Kings in the Prairies"] . .	US 150, nr. Ind. line
La Salle	Peru-La Salle (2)	US 6, E of St. Bede Coll.
Randolph	Fort de Chartres-Prairie du Rocher (2) . .	Ill. 3, N of Ruma

MARKERS ORDERED BUT NOT YET PRODUCED

Brown	Mt. Sterling	Ill. 99, S of town
Henry	Benjamin Dann Walsh	Ill. 82, S of Cambridge
Ogle	The Regulators and the Banditti	Ill. 2, N of Oregon

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<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Proposed Location</i>
Pope	Cherokee "Trail of Tears" (1)	Ill. 146, W of Golconda
Schuyler	Base Line Survey [4th Prin. Meridian]	US 67, NW of Beardstown
Union	Cherokee "Trail of Tears" (2)	Ill. 146, W of Jonesboro

TEXT WRITTEN, BUT MARKER NOT YET ORDERED

Franklin	John Alexander Logan	Ill. 37, in Benton
Hardin	Fluorspar Mines	Ill. 146, NE of Rosiclare
Kane	National Road Race	US 20, W of Elgin

TEXT WRITTEN; ORDERING OF MARKER POSTPONED

Iroquois	Ill. [Historic sites from Sheldon west]	US 24-52, E of Sheldon
Madison	The Piasa Bird	McAdams Hwy., nr. Alton
Marion	Base Line Survey [3d Prin. Meridian]	US 51, S of Wamac
Warren	Military Tract	US 67, W of Alexis
Williamson	Herrin	Ill. 148, S of town

MARKERS SUGGESTED FOR 1968

Carroll	Pioneer roads to Galena
Clark	First oil and gas well in Illinois
Clark	National Road [entrance to Illinois]
Cumberland	Lawrence Yates Sherman
Iroquois	Hubbard Trail [Bunkum Trading Post]
McLean	David Davis
Madison	Edwardsville: Home of eight Illinois governors
St. Clair	Ninian Edwards
Stephenson	Kellogg's Grove
Vermilion	Hubbard Trail [starting point]

The Historical Markers Program

By Russell Charles Birk, *Historical Markers Supervisor*

Seventeen subjects were approved by the historic sites committee in 1969 for markers of the Illinois State Historical Society. Twelve of these subjects were scheduled for 30-by-43-inch aluminum plaques and five for 8-by-4-foot plywood panels. Some of these markers have already been erected; others were scheduled to be erected early in 1970. In addition, two previously ordered plywood markers were erected in 1969 and one 1970 aluminum marker has already been erected. The subjects of these twenty markers can be grouped into three general categories: politics and politicians in early Illinois, the settlement of northwestern Illinois, and the era of economic expansion, 1865-1917. All markers approved in 1969 are in keeping with the reaffirmed policy of marking only subjects of statewide significance.

Politics and Politicians in Early Illinois

One of the plywood markers contains a 250-word biography of Elias Kent Kane. The shell of Kane's home sits on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, not far from where old Kaskaskia lies submerged in that river. The ramshackle house is about a half-mile southwest of where the marker will be erected in a turnout off Illinois Route 3, about three miles southwest of Ellis Grove. Kent was Illinois' first secretary of state, 1818-1822, and from 1825 until his death on December 18, 1835, he was a United States senator.

Kaskaskia was the capital of Illinois during the first two years of Kane's term as secretary of state; during the remainder of his life Vandalia was the capital, and that town is the subject of another plywood marker.

Two other new markers describe incidents that occurred when Abraham Lincoln made stump speeches on behalf of presidential candidates in two different election campaigns before 1860. One of these took place in the campaign of 1840, when Lincoln campaigned in southern Illinois for William Henry Harrison, the Whig presidential candidate, and is described on a new aluminum marker in Lawrenceville. On October 28, 1840, Lincoln became involved in a political dispute with a Lawrenceville physician, Dr. William G. Anderson, who the previous August had run as a Democrat and lost the election for representative in the General Assembly. In writing

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to Lincoln on October 30, Dr. Anderson said that Lincoln had been the "aggressor" in their dispute and that his "words imported insult." Lincoln denied the charge and added that he entertained "no unkind feeling" toward Anderson but regretted that he had permitted himself "to get into such an altercation." The incident is cited as exemplifying Lincoln's tact in dealing with quarrelsome individuals.

The other Lincoln campaign marker commemorates Lincoln's visit to Ogle County in 1856. At that time he made several speeches in northwestern Illinois in favor of the Republican party's first presidential candidate, John C. Frémont. While in Polo, Illinois, on the weekend of August 15-17, Lincoln was a guest at the home of Zenas P. Aplington, state senator from Ogle County; and a new aluminum plaque marks Aplington's home.

The early history of Stephen A. Douglas is told on a new plywood marker to be located between Winchester, where he taught school and studied law, and Jacksonville, where he began practicing law and launched his political career.

Another plywood marker has a biography of Lincoln's friend, David Davis. For the purpose of reaching a larger number of the motoring public, the marker about Davis will be located in a rest area on Interstate Highway 74 in Woodford County, although Davis was a resident of McLean County. A new aluminum marker has been erected in front of his Victorian mansion in Bloomington, which was completed in 1872. In 1877 Davis resigned from the Supreme Court to serve Illinois in the United States Senate. When his term expired in 1883, he returned to Bloomington to live his remaining years in his mansion. He died in 1886. (The David Davis Mansion is now a museum of nineteenth-century living and is administered by the Illinois State Historical Library.)

The seventh of the markers in this category honors an Illinois Civil War general, Michael K. Lawler, who organized a regiment that took part in most of the early battles in Kentucky and Tennessee, including the capture of Fort Donelson. Later Lawler distinguished himself at Vicksburg. An aluminum marker has been erected close to the farm he owned near Equality.

The Settlement of Northwestern Illinois

Five of the markers under discussion are concerned with northwestern Illinois as a frontier. A new plywood marker describes the land survey system that applies to the area of the Fourth Principal Meridian, which includes the townships between the Mississippi and Rock rivers. That marker has been erected near the point just north-

west of Beardstown in central Illinois where the Fourth Principal Meridian intersects its base line. The other four markers have been erected in townships between the Mississippi and Rock rivers that were not surveyed until the 1830's.

Fort Armstrong was built by the United States Army in 1816-1817 on Rock Island in the Mississippi River. The fort was established to keep intruders off public lands prior to the federal survey, to give protection to white settlers against the Indians, and to prevent the infiltration of British traders. An aluminum marker concerning the fort has been erected on the island.

By the late 1820's several roads provided access to the lead-mining area near Galena. One, known as the Galena Road and previously marked by the Illinois State Historical Society, ran from Peoria through Dixon to Galena. By 1825 it was a mail and stage route. The Lewistown Trail ran from Springfield through Lewistown (Fulton County) and a Sauk-Winnebago village (now Prophetstown) to Galena. Recently the State Historical Society marked this trail in what is now Carroll County, where the otherwise comparatively straight trail zigzagged through the glaciated slopes of the Plum River country.

During the Black Hawk War both the Regular Army units from Fort Armstrong and volunteer companies used the military trail along the shore of the Mississippi, the Dixon to Galena Road, and the Lewistown Trail in pursuit of the elusive Fox, Sauk, and Winnebago Indians. Volunteer companies looked for Indians several times in the area of the settlement at the mouth of the Plum River. The settlement was later named Savanna and is the subject of another plywood marker.

Fear of the Indians had barely subsided when the settlers of northwestern Illinois were terrorized by outlaw bands known as the "Banditti of the Prairie." A plywood marker near Oregon, Illinois, tells the story of the Ogle County banditti and how their activities were stopped by a vigilante band known as the Regulators.

The Era of Economic Expansion, 1865-1917

The principal characteristic of American history in the period between the Civil War and World War I was the phenomenal growth of industry. Accompanying that growth were the closing of the frontier and increased immigration from Europe. In Illinois, as elsewhere, these developments affected the size of the cities, the industrial labor force, business activity, and the amount and methods of farm production, and resulted in fundamental changes in the

HISTORICAL MARKERS

American social structure and ways of living. By 1917, the United States had changed from a nation predominantly rural to one predominantly urban. As the captains of industry sought to develop their products and to gain bigger chunks of the market, the industrial worker began to bargain collectively for higher wages and shorter working hours. Because Illinois is one of the great states in both industrial and agricultural production, the history of the United States in this period is sharply reflected in the history of Illinois, and several markers scheduled by the Illinois State Historical Society in 1969 give glimpses of some of the changes associated with the era.

In these years railroad mileage increased fivefold. Towns like Savanna (the subject of one of the plywood markers) contained large railroad freight yards.

An aluminum marker has been placed in Pullman, now a part of Chicago. Pullman, first planned industrial town in the nation, was built in 1880-1884. It was a company town, conceived by George M. Pullman, inventor of the sleeping car. In the wake of the depression of 1893, Pullman reduced wages without similarly reducing the rents he was charging his worker-tenants. In 1894 the workers at the Pullman Palace Car Company went on strike. Their cause was supported by the American Railway Union of Eugene V. Debs, who called for a nationwide boycott of Pullman cars. After violence broke out in Chicago, President Grover Cleveland sent federal troops to restore order. This was done over the protests of Governor John Peter Altgeld. Debs was jailed when he refused to comply with a federal court injunction. As a result the strike was broken, but Pullman's control of the community came to an end.

Eight years earlier there had been strikes in several cities for an eight-hour day. A small group of "anarchists" organized a rally at Haymarket Square, Chicago, in support of the demands of labor. On May 4, 1886, when police attempted to disperse the gathering, somebody threw a bomb, and eleven persons were killed. Although there was no evidence connecting the anarchists with the bomb, eight of them were convicted of murder, and four were hanged. A new 1970 aluminum marker tells the facts of this event.

Many new insurance companies were organized in the 1865-1917 period, and insurance was made available to people with moderate and low incomes. Old-line companies operating with a reserve introduced small policies with weekly premiums collected by an agent. The era also marked the beginning of the fraternal benefit societies that offered low cost insurance to their members. A new aluminum plaque in Fulton (Whiteside County) marks the head office of one

of these fraternal benefit societies — The Modern Woodmen of America — when it became an Illinois corporation in 1884. During the nineteenth century most fraternal insurance societies relied on a flat assessment of each member, paying death benefits by assessing the remaining members as required. By this method they made insurance available at a cost below legal-reserve level-premium insurance. Eventually, however, the laws of arithmetic and human nature caught up with them; as the members aged, the number of deaths increased, and young members could not be recruited in sufficient numbers to bear the rising and uncertain assessments. Many fraternal insurance societies fell by the wayside; some adopted the protective features of old-line insurance. Modern Woodmen of America survived those early years and is today a legal-reserve insurance company, with headquarters in Rock Island.

The ideal of free public education for all, which had won general acceptance in principle before the Civil War, became a reality before World War I. By 1889 Illinois had passed a compulsory-education law, and many rural townships built one-room schoolhouses. Last year the historic sites committee chose to mark a one-room schoolhouse as a reminder of the past. It selected one that was unique in structure — an octagonal one-room brick schoolhouse — near Schuline in Randolph County.

In 1969 the State Historical Society also added two early colleges to its list of schools commemorated by aluminum historical markers. Rockford College, which began as a female seminary in 1851, became a college in the period between the Civil War and World War I, and within the last few years has become coeducational and been relocated on a new campus. The marker is on the old campus in Rockford. Westfield College (in Westfield, Clark County) was founded as a seminary by the United Brethren in Christ in 1861, and was coeducational from the beginning; it became a college in 1865. In 1914 financial problems forced the school to close. Three years later its attractive main building, then being used by Westfield Township High School, was destroyed by fire.

In the social and cultural ferment of the 1865-1917 era, religious fundamentalism and revivalism were weakened by new rationalistic concepts. Billy Sunday was the last important revivalist of the period. Although born in Iowa, he became an evangelist in Chicago in the 1880's and began conducting religious revivals in small towns in Iowa and Illinois. Later he carried his crusade into major cities throughout the United States. From 1899 to 1913 Billy and his wife Helen, or "Ma" Sunday, spent part of every summer at their home in Dundee

HISTORICAL MARKERS

Township (Kane County) where Ma Sunday had been born. It is there that an aluminum marker has been erected.

To facilitate the work of the historic sites committee in developing the markers program, each committee member has been assigned a multi-county area that includes his home county. The 1969-1970 committee members are Francis J. Koenig (chairman), Streator; Allen Ball, Carmi; William F. Byar, Sterling; William R. Gaston, Champaign; William T. Lodge, Monticello; Dr. Harold I. Meyer, Chicago; Merrill J. Nystrom, Altona; William A. Pitkin, Carbondale; Ebers R. Schweizer, Chester; Wayne C. Temple, Springfield; Armour H. Titus, Rockton; and Judge Edward J. Turnbaugh, Savanna.

The markers erected this past year, including those approved by the 1968-1969 committee, are listed below:

Supplement to the Inventory of Cast Metal Markers

New Markers Erected since June 30, 1969

<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
Carroll.....	Lewistown Trail.....	US 52-Ill. 64, W of Mt. Carroll
Cook.....	Pullman.....	111th st. near Cottage Grove, Chicago
	Haymarket Riot.....	Haymarket Square, Chicago
Clark.....	Westfield College.....	South & Fulton sts., Westfield
Gallatin.....	Gen. Michael K. Lawler.....	Ill. 1 & 13, near Equality
Kane.....	Billy and Ma Sunday.....	Sleepy Hollow rd. at Ill. 72, Sleepy Hollow
Lawrence....	Lincoln in Lawrenceville.....	Courthouse sq., Lawrenceville
McLean.....	David Davis Mansion.....	1000 E. Monroe st., Bloomington
Ogle.....	Lincoln in Polo.....	123 N. Franklin st., Polo
Randolph....	Charter Oak School.....	Evansville rd., W of Schuline
Rock Island..	Fort Armstrong.....	At Rock Island Arsenal
Whiteside....	Modern Woodmen of America.....	707 4th st., Fulton
Winnebago...	Rockford College.....	Old Campus, Division & S. 2d sts., Rockford

Old Markers Reported since June 30, 1969

Coles.....	Site of the Lincoln Cabin.....	Just E of main entr., Lincoln
		Log Cabin St. Pk., S of Charleston
Fayette.....	Historic Vandalia [Map].....	Vandalia Statehouse St. Mem., Vandalia
	Cumberland Road.....	Gallatin & 4th sts., Vandalia
	First State Capitol.....	5th & Johnson sts., Vandalia
	House of Divine Worship.....	3d & Main sts., Vandalia
	Old State Cemetery.....	Edwards near 3d st., Vandalia
	Robert K. McLaughlin Home.....	Main near 3d st., Vandalia
Lee.....	Lincoln in the Black Hawk War [in Dixon].....	US Alt. 30, E edge of Dixon

HISTORICAL MARKERS

<i>County</i>	<i>Title or Subject Matter of Text</i>	<i>Location</i>
St. Clair.....	McKendree College.....	US 50 & Ill. 4, Lebanon
Saline.....	Ingersoll Law Office, 1855-1857.....	Raleigh rd., E of Ill. 34, Raleigh
Tazewell....	Tremont Courthouse.....	108 E. Washington st., Tremont
Will.....	Illinois and Michigan Canal.....	Bridge st. near Canal st., Channahon

Old Markers Reported Missing or Damaged since June 30, 1969

Boone.....	Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	Hurlbut av. & State st., Belvidere
Fayette.....	Blackwell's White House.....	3d & Gallatin sts., Vandalia
	Charters Hotel.....	4th & Gallatin sts., Vandalia
	Flack's Hotel.....	4th & Gallatin sts., Vandalia
	Public Printer.....	Gallatin near 4th st., Vandalia
	Second State Bank.....	Gallatin near 3d st., Vandalia
	Second State Capitol.....	4th near Gallatin st., Vandalia
	Vandalia Inn.....	Gallatin & 3d sts., Vandalia
Monroe.....	Bellefontaine.....	Ill. 3, S edge of Waterloo
Morgan.....	Illinois College.....	Ill. 36 & Lincoln av., Jacksonville
Peoria.....	Jubilee College.....	US 150 at Jubilee Coll. St. Pk., Kickapoo
Perry.....	Vincennes Trail [Clark's route].....	Ill. 13, SE of Coulterville
Stephenson..	Kellogg's Grove.....	US 20, E of Stockton, at co. rd. to Kent

Supplement to the Inventory of Plywood Markers

New Markers Erected since June 30, 1969

Carroll.....	Savanna.....	At pumping sta., Main st. (US 52-Ill. 64-84), Savanna
Fayette.....	Vandalia.....	On frontage rd. W of US 51, S of Interstate 74, Vandalia
Ogle.....	Regulators and the Banditti.....	Ill. 2, N of Oregon
Randolph...	Elias Kent Kane.....	Ill. 3, SW of Ellis Grove
Schuyler....	Base Line Survey [4th Principal Meridian].....	US 67, NW of Beardstown
Scott.....	Early Career of Stephen A. Douglas.....	US 36-54, NE of Winchester
Woodford...	David Davis.....	Interstate 74, NW of Bloomington

Old Markers Removed since June 30, 1969

Ogle.....	Rockford (2).....	Ill. 2, SW of Rockford
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Book Reviews

HORNER OF ILLINOIS

By Thomas B. Littlewood. (Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1969. Pp. ix, 273. \$8.95.)

In addition to being a biography of Governor Henry Horner, this volume provides interesting sidelights into the Chicago and state fortunes of the Democratic party and insightful descriptions of the state's agricultural and industrial difficulties during the Great Depression. The author's purpose was "to measure the person and to examine the burden of tragedy . . . that he carried through an eventful period in the history of the state" (page ix). For the discerning reader the Horner career also embodies the conflicts and controversies inherent in such clashes as are represented in the phrases "Chicago versus downstate," "rural versus urban," "wet versus dry," "native stock versus immigrant," and "federal versus state."

The principal sources for this work are the voluminous Horner papers deposited in the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield, the fifty volumes of Horner scrapbooks on file in the Chicago Historical Society library, and the author's personal interviews with seventy-eight contemporaries. Because of the varied nature of these sources, the historical community is indebted to the author for giving organization and coherence to the

materials. As a career newspaper reporter, Littlewood writes with the strengths of style and analysis that are characteristic of one accustomed to sifting and reporting statehouse gossip, but his narrative lacks the documentation and perspective expected by the professional historian. The result is a Horner volume which should satisfy the interest of the history buff and stimulate the researches of professional scholars.

The treatment of Henry Horner as boy, lawyer, probate judge, and governor is sympathetic and perceptive. After a survey of the state's dire circumstances in the spring of 1933, the story moves chronologically from Horner's family background to the curious combination of practical politics learned in Chicago's First Ward and humanitarian idealism gleaned from a lifelong study of Abraham Lincoln.

The narrative continues with Horner as judge of the Probate Court of Cook County and with his campaign for nomination and election as governor in 1932. Readers with personal as well as peripheral knowledge of the state's Depression difficulties will be amazed at the range and variety







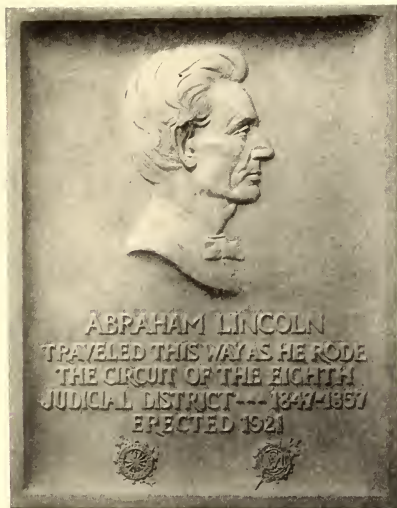
A LINCOLN CIRCUIT COUNTY-LINE MARKER
Illinois



LINCOLN-DOUGLAS PYRAMID
Near Monticello, Illinois

Photographs by the Author

1938
NLC
/



BRONZE TABLET OF CIRCUIT COURT-HOUSE MARKER
GEORG LOBER, SCULPTOR



LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT-HOUSE MARKER
HENRY BACON, ARCHITECT

N14C
1928

Beardstown, Illinois, a pretty, peaceful little city well down on the Illinois River, is made historic by the famous Armstrong trial in which Lincoln, then a young lawyer, defended Duff Armstrong and cleared him from the charge of murder. Every reader is familiar with this particular suit and the story leading up to it. Comparatively few persons, however, are aware that the old courthouse in which Abraham Lincoln tried the famous Armstrong case stands now in a perfect state of preservation, one of the many monuments to the memory of the great man who was a brother to all in need.

In the very corner of the house, now used as a city hall, where the cause of young Armstrong was defended, Mr. George Saunders, an active justice of the peace despite his years, hears the cases of a more modern, though no more human, people. Mr. Saunders clearly recalls his own presence as a young boy at the trial, dodging here and there between men's legs that he might get as close as possible to Lincoln, by whose warm, pure personality even the very small boy was undoubtedly drawn.

A bronze tablet, twelve by twenty-four inches, has been placed on the corner of the old courthouse which reads:

"The Beardstown Woman's Club

Erected this Tablet

February 12, 1909

In Memory of

Abraham Lincoln,

who, for the sake of a mother in distress,
cleared her son, Duff Armstrong,
of the charge of murder in
this hall of justice,
May 7, 1858."

Strong in his convictions, unflinching in his purpose, the head of a nation, Lincoln wove into the very fiber of his being and set up as his highest ideal the golden rule of Christ, the acme of human effort. There is none so great that he cannot become greater through kind words and deeds for even the lowliest of humanity. None more than Abraham Lincoln has proved the truth of this statement.

The Lincoln Memorial Tablets In Springfield, Illinois

A HISTORY

With a Tribute by One Who Knew Him

By HENRY B. RANKIN

In Springfield's honor

Springfield citizens have discharged a duty we owe to future generations, and honored the city in recalling the memory of Abraham Lincoln's life in Springfield by placing thirteen bronze tablets at places made historic by events in Lincoln's life while he resided among us.

These tablets bear his name, the events that transpired at the various places and dates. The bronze, the designs and the workmanship represent the best quality of memorial art. To recognize placing these memorial tablets this September anniversary week of the Emancipation Proclamation, "is altogether fitting and proper."

Lincoln Walks in Daylight

To our younger citizens who never knew him; and to the thousands of visitors who are attracted to this city only because it was the home of Lincoln, these tablets will be most revealing of his presence here. These memorials are a living embodiment of the Lincoln spirit in this city and are as appealing, and more voiceful, than even his tomb. He still lives at Springfield, now in daylight, as well as at midnight, and limited no longer by Lindsay's poetic vision of "Lincoln Walks at Midnight's" spectral hour, when, as Vachel wrote:

It is portentous, and a thing of state

That here at midnight, in our little town

A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,

Near the old court house packing up and down.

Four Tablets Most Appealing

Some of the locations marked are more intimate than others, to the writer, though all are worthily and correctly placed. Four of the tablets mark places and events where I was present and familiar with the events cited. These are the ones at the old Journal office where Lincoln received the telegram notifying him of his nomination: at the C. M. Smith building in the third story where Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address. Also the tablet reciting events at the State House (Now Court House) where his great speeches were delivered, and where his body lay in state, and from where it was borne to the tomb. The fourth being the law office which Lincoln occupied the last seventeen years he was in Springfield. This is to me the more appealing and sacred of all in memory's retrospect.

Legan, Herndon, Douglas, Baker, Herdin, or the able men in his cabinet and who surrounded him in so many capacities—both civil and military—during his presidency, who can have the credit of prominence in the making of Abraham Lincoln; much as these places and some of those men may have contributed to it.

After and beyond all these influences and those times, and men that he there moved among, and rising beyond all comparisons with them, we clearly discern the unique and exclusive personality of Lincoln himself. Those localities and eminent men have had other partners and students and colleagues. The waters of the Sangamon have flowed by the places Lincoln's name has made historic for three quarters of a century since, but it has borne no message of such personality as Lincoln's into the world's wide seas to refresh and inspire the common people of all climes and colors.

No other human personality towers higher in the admiration of mankind, or casts so benign a light upon the character and destiny of our republic. He stands today the most united and unforgettable figure in our history, and one of the mighty spirits of the race.

Tablets Are Shrines

It is by these brief legends in imperishable bronze, that those who love him have reverently and gratefully identified and preserved the historic localities of events in Lincoln's life in Springfield. They are shrines, ever to be preserved as sacred for all future ages. They testify in his home to the memory of the exclusive personality of Abraham Lincoln—our city's greatest citizen, and the nation's first American.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLETS

The following are the inscriptions on the thirteen memorial tablets erected at the several appropriate localities as named, and which are specially historic of events in the life of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois:

Tablets and Where Placed.

JOSHUA F. SPEED STORE.
1827.

When Abraham Lincoln arrived in Springfield in 1827 on this site stood a two-story building. The first floor was occupied by the general store of Joshua F. Speed. On the second floor one room was shared by Lincoln and Speed as a bedroom from 1827 until 1841. No. 103 South Fifth Street.

The first three mentioned I will not further refer to here as they were fully described in my "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln."

Lincoln's Law Office.

Of the Lincoln law office, some more intimate recognition of the part it had in Lincoln's life deserves mention at this time. This office was the center of Lincoln's legal, political and literary activities in this city. Volumes might have been written of what took place here, had there been such a competent, gossiping scribe as Doswell, always present to take notes of what transpired.

It is now more than sixty years since I passed daily under the swinging sign, "Lincoln and Herndon," and up and down the stairway, into and from a back room located in what was then a two-story building. This had been the law office of Abraham Lincoln for the last seventeen years, he spent in Springfield.

It was my privilege, for several of those later years, to share in that office its routine as a student, and enjoy the personality and instruction of the most remarkable man of his century.

Leaves Office Last Time.

The end of his presence at the law office came the evening of February 16th, 1861. I recall seeing Abraham Lincoln's passing that night for the last time, out of his office and down the narrow stairway to the street. On the following morning he departed from Springfield on his mission into the strange, strenuous, sacrificial life that has embalmed his memory to forever endure in the Heart of the Ages.

Bitter Hate and War.

Dark clouds filled the political and national skies, bursting at last into a storm of bitter hate and bloody war. This had become inevitable.

When that hour of need had struck—it was from this office there came a man fully prepared by years of study for those fateful hours. An honest, tall, gentle, strong man—heroic and sad, who was constitutionally called by his fellow countrymen from this office and placed at the helm of state to preserve our national union. In that time of political turmoil and civil revolution, he guided his country safely through blood and fire and tears, with a steady unshaken faith in God and man.

Through those long years of battles his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, his patience, were sorely tried, and never found wanting. Never rash, never vindictive, keeping a kind heart and an open mind, toward friend and foe, he became more firm "in the right, as God gave him to see the right," under each successive disaster.

Had Exclusive Personality

It was not the opportunity, nor the stress of great occasions, such as the delivery of his speech in the Illinois state capital on "The house divided against itself cannot stand;" nor the debates with Douglas that followed it; nor the opportunity before a New York audience at the Cooper institute; that accounts for, or explains the progressive developments of Lincoln.

It was not Salem, Springfield, or Washington; it was neither Stuart,

STUART AND LINCOLN

1837—1841

On this site stood a large two-story building known as Hoffman's Row. John T. Stuart and Abraham Lincoln occupied a room on the upper floor of this part as a law office.
No. 109 North Fifth Street.

LOGAN AND LINCOLN.

1811—1813.

On the third floor of this building was located the law office of Stephen T. Logan and Abraham Lincoln.
S. E. Cor. Square on Sixth St.

LINCOLN AND HERNDON

1813—1865.

On this site stood a two-story building. In a back room of the second floor was the law office of Abraham Lincoln and William H. Herndon. This partnership was terminated by the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1865.
No. 103 South Fifth Street.

On this site stood the Second Presbyterian church in which the first session of the Illinois House of Representatives was held (1839-1840) after the removal of the capital from Vandalia. Abraham Lincoln was a member of that House of Representatives.
N. W. Cor. 4th and Monroe Streets.

On this site stood the house of Ninian Wirt Edwards, where Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married Nov. 4, 1842. In this house Mrs. Lincoln died, July 16, 1882.
State Capitol Grounds.

On this site stood the Globe Tavern, the home of Abraham Lincoln and his wife from the time of their marriage on Nov. 4, 1842 until May 2, 1844. Here their first child was born.
North side of Adams, near Third St.

Site of the First Presbyterian church in which Abraham Lincoln rented a pew (1842-1851) and where the family attended service.
S. E. Cor. 3rd and Washington Sts.

OFFICE ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL.

On May 18, 1860, on the second floor of this building in the editorial rooms of the Illinois State Journal, Abraham Lincoln received the news of his nomination as republican candidate for president of the United States.
E. side Sixth St. N. of alley, between Washington and Jefferson Sts.

This room, which was a part of the governor's office, was used as a public reception room by Abraham Lincoln after his election as president of the United States, November, 1860, until his departure for Washington, Feb. 11, 1861.
Old State House, now Court House.

Abraham Lincoln prepared and wrote his first inaugural address as president of the United States, in the third story of this building, in the month of January, 1861.
No. 528 East Adams Street.

ILLINOIS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1840—1876.

This room is memorable as the scene of important events in the life of Abraham Lincoln.

Here he delivered the immortal House Divided Against Itself speech June 16, 1858.
Here he remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial May 4, 1865.
Old State House, now Court House.

PUBLIC RECEIVING VAULT,

Oak Ridge Cemetery.

The body of Abraham Lincoln was in this vault from the day of his funeral, May 4, 1865, until December 21, 1865.
HENRY B. RANKIN,
510 S. Second St., Springfield, Ill.

UNVEIL LINCOLN SHRINE MARKERS

With appropriate ceremonies the Lincoln markers were officially unveiled and dedicated yesterday, symbolizing Springfield's memorial to Lincoln in the marking of the sites about the city touched by his life and residence here.

The services were held at the court house and centered about the unveiling of the one bronze marker in Memorial hall there. Miss Helen Nickolay of Washington, D. C., daughter of John Nickolay, who was the secretary of Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, was the speaker of the occasion.

Miss Nickolay, well known as a writer on Lincoln's life and works, who is in the city as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Brown, gave an illuminating and very interesting talk on the significance of Lincoln's great principles at the present time, and the fame which adheres to Springfield as his home, and a city so closely connected with his life.

Members of the G. A. R. and Daughters of the American Revolution were guests at the services. Selected delegations of school children had places in the audience. And Boy Scouts acted as ushers. Stuart Brown, chairman of the Lincoln marker committee, acted as chairman of the meeting, and introduced Miss Nickolay and others who had parts in the program.

Rev. Walter R. Cremans opened the program with the invocation, fittingly expressed. Miss Grace Fish Partridge sang a group of songs, followed by the talk by Miss Nickolay.

The unveiling of the bronze marker in Memorial hall was done by two small boys, Henry Rankin Barber, grandson of Henry B. Rankin of this city, best known living authority on Lincoln, and Frederick S. Reid. The ceremony was very impressive, and the two little lads deeply touched with the honor that was theirs in participating in such an important service.

The thirteen bronze markers so dedicated yesterday were purchased by gifts from the citizens of Springfield and the D. A. R. society and are used to mark the thirteen sites about Springfield, which are the most important places of the city touched by any association with Lincoln.

UNVEIL LINCOLN MARKERS TODAY

The thirteen bronze Lincoln markers will be formally dedicated at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the circuit court room. Miss Helen Nickolay of Washington, D. C., daughter of John Nickolay, who was secretary to Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, will be the speaker of the afternoon and Stuart Brown will preside as chairman.

Following is the program:

Music—John Taylor's orchestra.

Invocation—Rev. Walter R. Cremans. Brief statement of the origin and cause of markers—Stuart Brown.

Vocal solo—Mrs. Grace Fish Partridge.

Address—Miss Helen Nickolay.

Unveiling of tablets—Henry Rankin Barber and Frederick S. Reid.

A section of the seats will be reserved for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Grand Army of the Republic. Selected delegations of school children will also have reserved seats. The remainder of the room including the galleries will be open to the public. The Boy Scouts will act as ushers.

The markers have been purchased by citizens of Springfield and by the Daughters of the American Revolution, to mark the most important places in the city associated with the life of Lincoln.

Miss Nickolay arrived in the city at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Brown. She will attend the tea at the executive mansion this afternoon following the ceremonies at the court house, and at 8 o'clock this evening will speak at Lincoln Library on "Lincoln's Use of Words. The library meeting is open to the public.

CIRCUIT LINCOLN ONCE RODE IS MARKED FOR THE MOTORISTS

N.Y. Times 2-19-25

Tablets at County Lines Recall Life of Country Lawyer Who Became a Famous President

ON a court circuit in Central Illinois for more than a decade the lean, gaunt figure of Abraham Lincoln, the struggling lawyer, was a familiar sight, and his kindness and conviviality gave rise to tales that enliven his biographies. It is three-quarters of a century since his rude, home-made buggy and rawboned horse jogged along the often wretched roads. Today, the task of marking Lincoln's route as a circuit rider having recently been completed, the traveler in a motor car is reminded every few miles that "Abraham Lincoln traveled this way as he rode the circuit of the Eighth Judicial District, 1847-1857."

The placing of these markers has been the work of the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association, composed of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution and the Illinois Bar Association. Wherever the road crossed a county line a short white stone column resting on a large square base, and bearing a tablet of bronze, has been raised, and at each of the fourteen county seats where court was held are larger granite slabs bearing similar bronze plates. On the plates appears a relief bust of Lincoln, designed by Lorado Taft.

These are reminders not only of a period in a great career, but also of a phase of pioneer life that has passed into history. The Judge—David Davis in Lincoln's time—set out twice a year from Springfield, the modest capital of the State, and with him, before him and behind him there rode on horseback, in carry-alls, "schooners" and buggies a cavalcade of lawyers looking for new business or finishing up old; of clients and peddlers, and all manner of followers and hangers-on. The scattered, sparsely populated villages marking the county seats were their official stopping points, and at each of them court was held, in the woods, perhaps, or in some convenient room.

Lincoln, it is said, used to ride along with his legs stretched out on the shafts of his buggy. His stovepipe hat carried his important papers, and his pockets bulged with notes. He often held a geometry book in his hand, for he was trying to master the science en route; but, according to tradition, he always took

time to enjoy the scenery and to enter into the songs and yarn-swapping with which the company whiled away the tedium of their journey.

Besides Decatur and Springfield, the circuit touched at Danville, Vermilion County; Paris, Edgar County; Urbana, Champaign County; Bloomington, McLean County; Clinton, De Witt County; Livingston, Moultrie County; Shelbyville, Shelby County; Peking, Tazewell County, and Lincoln, Logan County—the only one of all the Lincolns now to be found in the United States which was named before he came to fame, Lincoln, as legal adviser to the real estate promoters who laid it out, having himself jestingly christened it with watermelon juice.

The Lincoln Circuit Marking Association intends to supplement the labors it has just finished by marking specifically all spots and objects along the route which were particularly associated with the Emancipator. A few beginnings independent of it already have been made, notably at the Warnick House, on the Springfield Road, still rambling hospitably behind the elms to which Lincoln once tied his horse. The former tavern is now a farmhouse, but its two front rooms are preserved as in pioneer days, and kept open to visitors as a memorial.



Markers to Be Placed Along Route of Old Circuit Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The route that Abraham Lincoln followed when he was a picturesque circuit rider, traveling the old Eighth Judicial District here in Illinois, has at last been preserved for posterity.

To perpetuate memory of this internationally historic area, granite markers have been placed in every one of the 17 county seats and cement guide posts have been located at all the county limits across which Mr. Lincoln passed when he went from one court to another in the old district.

The Lincoln Circuit Marking Association has at last finished this labor, which was started in 1914 by the Alliance Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Urbana, Ill. It was learned here from Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago, a director of the association.

Because of investigations necessary in ascertaining the correct route and the expense of erecting the large number of memorials, the sponsors of the plan considered it advisable to form a special association, having men as well as women members. The association was incorporated as the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association, and was affiliated with the Daughters of the American Revolution.

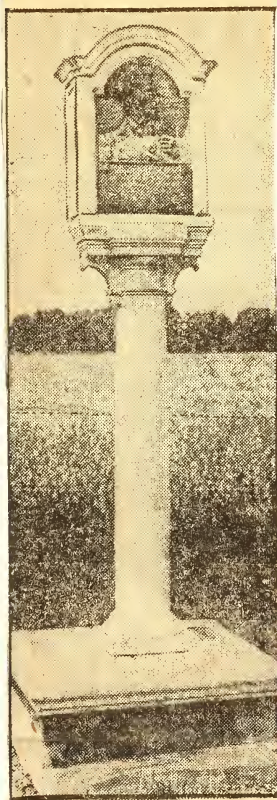
The county seat marker, placed in each of the courthouse squares of the 17 counties, was designed by the late Henry Bacon, who was chosen by the United States Government to

design the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. The tablet was done by George Lober, New York City sculptor. Under the medallion head of Mr. Lincoln on this tablet are the words, "Abraham Lincoln Travelled This Way When He Rode the Circuit of the Old Eighth Judicial District, 1847-1859." Below this are the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association.

Monitor

2 16 1930

HONOR LINCOLN



Markers which are to be placed along the roads of the judicial circuit which Lincoln traveled as a lawyer.



3

Henry Public Library

EVA M. HARRISON, Secy.

HENRY, ILLINOIS

Sept. 15, 1931

Louis A. Warren, Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

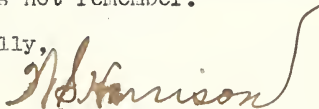
Dear Sir:--

Through inability to get in touch with anyone whom could furnish reliable information on the subject of Lincoln's visit to this city, our reply to your inquiry has become rather belated.

Yesterday I succeeded in having an interview with Mr. Alexander Daniels, who remembers the visit quite distinctly, as he is in the 90's and fortunately possesses his faculties to a marked degree.

Mr. Daniels says during the summer of 1858 he was employed at the Myers hotel in Henry as porter. He remembers on the morning of the 23d of August Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas came in on the morning train over the Rock Island Railroad. The debate was held in what is known as Yaeger's grove on the easterly side of town, but being employed at the hotel he was not able to attend the meeting. Mr. Daniels say he received 75¢ in tips from the gentlemen and remembers that during the stay at the hotel, Mr. Douglas dispatched him to nearby saloon three times, each for a quart of beer. He says Mr. Lincoln neither bought or drank any. The two gentlemen departed on the evening train, to what point he does not remember.

Respectfully,



W. S. Harrison

P S--This library would be pleased to receive the "Lincoln Lore."



Henry, Ill.

Lincoln Questionnaire

Name of town Henry County Marshall State Illinois

Date or dates when Lincoln spoke there Aug. 23, 1858

Has a marker or monument ever been erected to commemorate his address? No

If so, when was it dedicated? _____

Is any literature referring to it, or a photograph of it available?

Any further information such as donor, inscription on tablet, or other data of interest would be appreciated.



Sorry I have been so late with the
but have been out of city, and busy.
Helen S. Shadel, Librarian,

Withers Public Library

Nellie E. Parham, Librarian

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

September 20, 1931.

Mr. Louis A. Warren, Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Sir;

We are returning the blank with the information given
in our files in the library.

We would appreciate the receipt of Lincoln Lore.

Very truly yours,

Nellie E. Parham

Nellie E. Parham, Librarian.

Per T JV



Lincoln Questionnaire

Name of town Bloomington County McLean State Illinois

Date or dates when Lincoln spoke there "Lost Speech" May 29, 1856.

Has a marker or monument ever been erected to commemorate his address? Tablet
"Mayor's Hall"

If so, when was it dedicated? May 29, 1918.

Is any literature referring to it, or a photograph of it available?

We have a file of newspaper clippings giving the history and pictures
of the building and the marker.

Any further information such as donor, inscription on tablet, or other data of
interest would be appreciated. A copy of the inscription is given on the
reverse side of this paper.

This tablet marks
the site where
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
delivered his famous
"Lost Speech"
May 29, 1856.

Placed by
Letitis Green Stevenson Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
May 29, 1918.

A clipping from the Pantagraph, June 15, 1922 gives this item.
"The dedication of the McLean county memorial marker of the Lincoln circuit of the Eighth judicial district, held at the east door of courthouse yesterday afternoon, was one of the most notable events of this character in the history of the city."



(markers)

PLACES IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, MARKED
WITH BRONZE TABLETS

The National Lincoln Monument and Tomb, Oak Ridge Cemetery, North of City—Open for visitors, 9 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Other hours by appointment. H. W. Fay, Custodian.

The Lincoln Homestead, Eighth and Jackson—Open to the public 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Only home Lincoln ever owned. Virginia Brown, Custodian.

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Site of Logan & Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843) 203 S. Sixth St.

Site of Lincoln & Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865) 103 S. Fifth St.

Site of Second Presbyterian Church, 217 S. Fourth St.—Here Lincoln attended the first session of the Illinois House of Representatives (1839-1840) following the removal of the Capital from Vandalia.

Site of the Home of Ninian W. Edwards, Northwest Corner Centennial Memorial Building—Here Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married November 4, 1842. Here Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882.

Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams St.—Here Lincoln and his wife lived from the time of their marriage until May 2, 1844. Here Robert Lincoln was born.

C. M. Smith Building, 528 E. Adams St.—In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln, in January, 1861, wrote his first inaugural address.

Site of the First Presbyterian Church, 302 East Washington St.—Lincoln rented a pew here, and with his family attended services, 1842-1861.

Site of Illinois State Journal, 116-118 N. Sixth St.—Here Lincoln first received the news (May 18, 1860) of his nomination for President of the United States.

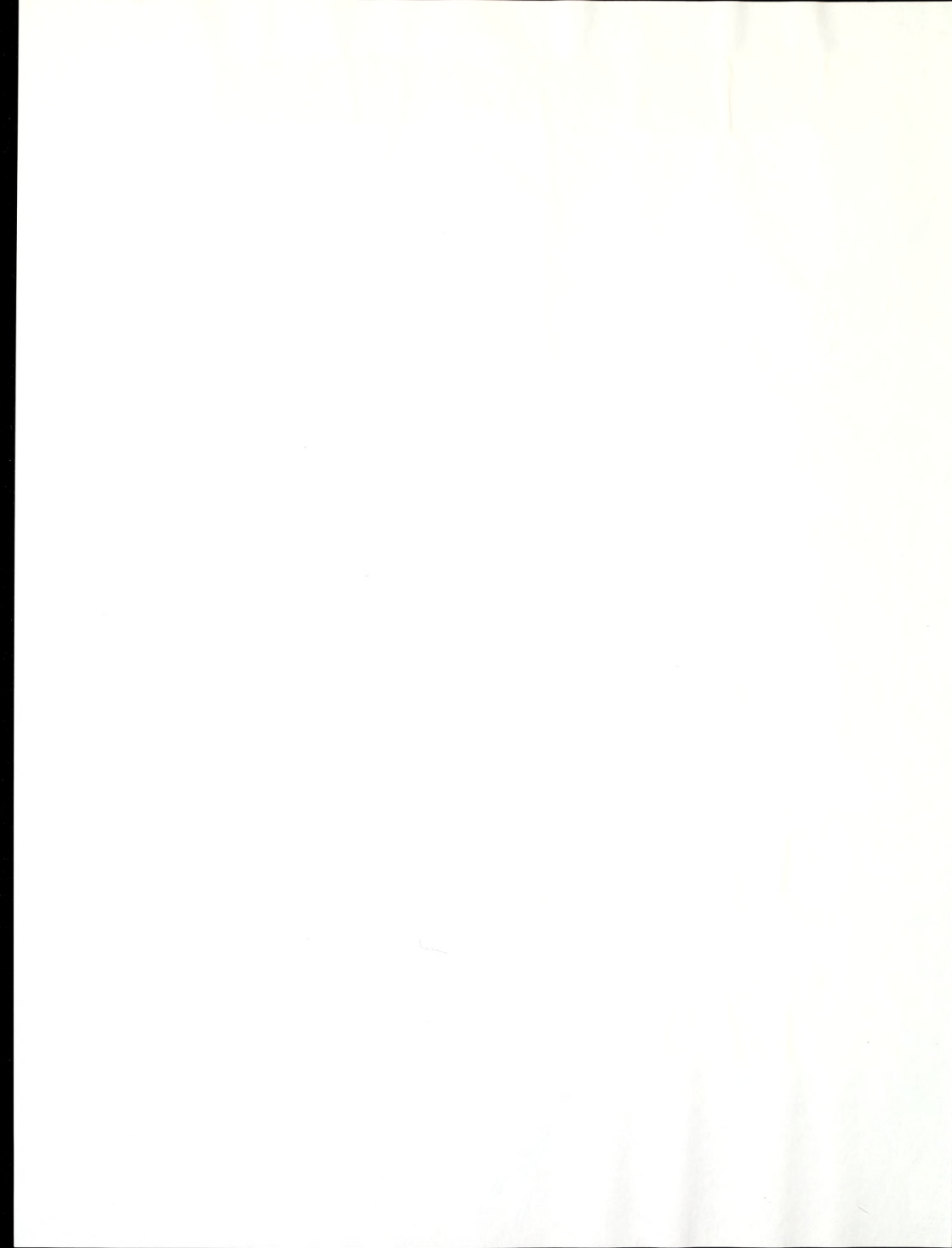
Sangamon County Court House, Office, Master in Chancery—This room in the old State Capitol Building was in 1860 a part of the Governor's Office, and was used by Lincoln for public reception.

Sangamon County Court House, Circuit Court Room—This room in the old State Capitol Building was Representative Hall, 1840-1876. Here Lincoln delivered his famous "House Divided" Speech, June 16, 1858. Here his remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial, May 3-4, 1865.

Public Receiving Vault, Oak Ridge Cemetery—The body of Abraham Lincoln lay in this vault from the day of his funeral, May 4, 1865, until December 21, 1865.

Wabash Freight House, Tenth and Monroe Sts.—This in 1861 was the passenger station of the Great Western Railroad. Here, on the morning of February 11, 1861, Lincoln delivered his farewell address from the rear platform of his car.

Chicago & Alton R. R. Passenger Station, Third and Jefferson Sts.—Abraham Lincoln's body was brought to Springfield by special funeral train, reaching this station May 3, 1865.



The New York Times

"All The News That's Fit to Print."
Published Every Day in the Year by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
E. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1924.

PARENTS OF LINCOLN HONORED BY MONUMENT

*Letter by Coolidge Praising Hum-
ble Citizens Read at Illinois
Dedication.*

JANESVILLE, Ill., May 16.—Thomas Lincoln, father of President Lincoln, was not a great man, but he was a good neighbor, honest, sober, religious, truthful and paid his taxes, said Dr. W. E. Barton of Oak Park, here today. He is an authority on Lincoln, whose family history he traced in an address at the dedication of a monument to Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush Lincoln, step-mother of the emancipator.

A letter from President Coolidge was read at the ceremony, held under the auspices of the Lions Club of Illinois. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, also spoke.

Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush Lincoln are buried in the old Shiloh Cemetery, three and one-half miles from their home at Goose Nest Prairie, near Farmington. Thomas's grave was formerly marked by a monument, but it had been badly chipped and defaced. His wife's grave, adjoining, had never been marked.

"The world's debt to Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln," wrote President Coolidge, "has already been acknowledged in the appropriate monument standing in the midst of a beautiful park established and maintained by Indiana. It is fitting that a similar expression of gratitude should now be erected in honor of his second mother, Sarah Lincoln, and of his father, Thomas Lincoln. Humble as these two people were, their virtues are those which constitute the basis of our American institutions. They were honest, sober, virtuous and kind of heart. The education which they lacked they encouraged their son to secure and were proud when he rose to a position which they could never themselves have attained. This is the spirit of true parenthood, sacrificial devoted and sincere.

"This stone is a tribute also to the vast company of humble men and women of whom the Lincoln family may be considered representative. Theirs were the courage and the endurance of the pioneer; theirs were the aspiration and the vision of better things to come which have carried American civilization across the mountains and to the further ocean.

"America's hope is in the stability and purity of its home life. This monument commemorates not simply the individuals above whose dust it is erected but the home which they established and maintained. That home, lacking though it was in all our present luxuries and in many of our comforts, was adequate for the development of character; it gave to the world Abraham Lincoln."



FOUR HISTORIC LINCOLN TABLETS

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb

In the interior of the third construction of Lincoln's final resting place are 22 historic or museum items as follows: 9 statues of Lincoln, 9 flags and 4 bronze tablets and they attract the greatest share of attention. The four tablets are printed here in italics:

On the walls of the first corridor in bronze is a brief outline of Lincoln's life written by H. A. Converse, Springfield attorney and historian. It is without title as follows:

In this tomb are the remains of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States. Born February 12, 1809, in a log cabin at Hodgenville, Kentucky, a slave state, second child of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865. Taken by his parents, in 1816, to Spencer County, Indiana, where he spent his youth. Two years later left motherless, but upon the re-marriage of his father became strongly attached to his step-mother, Sarah Bush, who exerted great influence on his character. At the age of twenty-one came with his family overland to Macon County, Illinois, where they settled on a farm. In 1831 moved to New Salem, where he lived six years. Moved to Springfield and practiced law until 1860, when he was elected to the Presidency of the United States. On November 4, 1842, married Mary Todd to which union were born four children, Robert Todd, Edward Baker, William Wallace and Thomas. Served as a captain in the Black Hawk war, four terms in the Illinois State Legislature, one term in Congress. Was twice defeated for the United States Senate, was twice elected President of the United States. With only a meager schooling he became a master of the English language, a lawyer of the highest standing and ability, a nationally known orator and debater, and one of the world's greatest statesmen. He guided our nation through the Civil war and preserved our union for posterity.

At the right of the tomb proper is the C. M. Smith version of Lincoln's farewell address as follows:

Friends: No one who has never been placed in a like position can understand my feelings at this hour, nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting.

For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here I have lived from my youth until now I am an old man. Here the most sacred ties of earth were assumed, here all my children were born; and here one of them lies buried.

To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange, checkered past seems to crowd now upon my mind. Today I leave you: I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon General Washington.

Unless the great God, who assisted him, shall be with and aid me, I must fail. But if the Omniscient Mind and the same Almighty Arm that directed and protected him, shall guide and support me, I shall not fail—I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask, that with equal sincerity and faith, you all will invoke His wisdom and guidance for me.

With these few words I must leave you—for how long I know not. Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell.

—FAREWELL ADDRESS AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY 11, 1861.

At the left of the tomb proper is presented the Dr. Lewis A. Warren's draft No. 6 of the Gettysburg Address. The copy was furnished by Governor Henry Horner, Lincoln collector and authority. It is as follows:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

—LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

On the wall of the corridor opposite of the Converse tablet is a part of the second inaugural as follows:

"The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came. Shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

—FROM LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL, MARCH 4, 1865.

These copies of the tablets will be in great demand among collectors and each should be saved for future use. Guests daily write off one or more of these for reference to send to some one interested. Reprinted here by request.

WEEK

PLACES IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL. DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN, MARKED WITH BRONZE TABLETS

Sept. 1919
The National Lincoln Monument and Tomb, Oak Ridge Cemetery North of City.—Open for visitors 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Other hours by appointment. H. W. Fay, Custodian.

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Dedicate Monument 'Today to Debaters, Lincoln, Douglas

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 12.—(AP)—In the midst of a national political campaign, citizens along the Mississippi will turn back tomorrow to 1858 and the struggle between Judge Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, described by a local historian as " * * * then nearly 50 years old and a discredited politician."

A monument marking the scene of the sixth of their seven famous debates as opponents for election to the United States Senate will be dedicated in Washington Park, then called the "Square." Douglas won the election, but the prestige which grew from the debates helped Lincoln, who two years later was nominated for the presidency.

Lorado Taft, the sculptor, designed the plaque. It pictures Lincoln standing at the speakers' table, his left thumb caught under his coat lapel. At his right sits Douglas, the "Little Giant," knees crossed, arms folded and head bowed in thought. A group of attentive citizens forms the immediate background.

The event was recalled on its 50th anniversary in 1903 by William A. Richardson, jr., who as a young man was present, the crowd variously estimated at 8,000 to 15,000.

"The excitement was intense," Richardson wrote, "the feeling was bitter and the drinking habit was almost general."

He recalled "squirming boys dressed in grotesque imitations of men * * * and ladies in pompous and aggressive bonnets."

The debate was one of personalities, interrupted frequently by partisans who urged the speaker to "hit him good," "hit him hard," "hit him again," "don't spare him" and "give it to him."

The square was weedy and unkempt. Richardson recalled, the streets were muddy and fringed by two and three story buildings, each with a wooden awning. A high open fence enclosed the square.

Gov. Henry Horner will dedicate the memorial.



LINCOLN AT BELLEVILLE, OCT. 18, 1856

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln Tomb

The Belleville News-Democrat, edited by Robert L. Kern, son of Fred J. Kern, deceased, personal friend of the writer, in the issue of Oct. 16, 1936, prints the announcement of the unveiling of a Lincoln tablet by the Daughters of the Revolution, Oct. 18, 1936. Accompanying the announcement are printed pictures of Mr. and Mrs. John Scheel who entertained Lincoln at the time he spoke in Belleville, Oct. 18, 1856. A cut is also given of the Scheel home, and pictures of their daughter, Mrs. Ernest Hilgard, Dick Hilgard and Jimmie Harrison, both descendants.

The tablet placed by the Belleville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, reads:

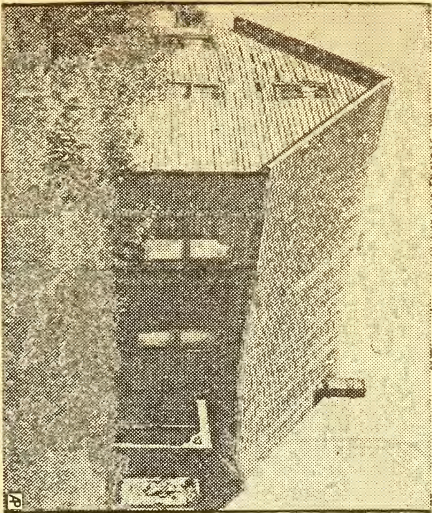
"Abraham Lincoln was a guest at the John Scheel home on this site and spoke from its balcony to the citizens of Belleville on October 18th, 1856."

Thereon will also appear the D. A. R. emblem, followed by this wording:

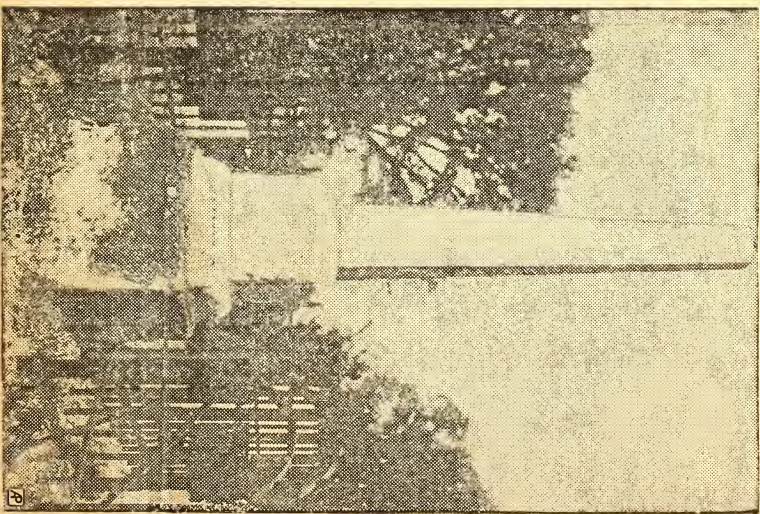
"This tablet placed by Belleville Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, October 18, 1936."



Lincoln Homestead and Monument to His Parents



The Lincoln homestead at Farmington, Ill., once occupied by Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln, father and step-mother of Abraham Lincoln, now owned by the state.



This monument at Shiloh, Ill., ten miles south of Charlestown, marks the resting place of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln.



LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor,
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 497

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

October 17, 1938

ILLINOIS MARKS LINCOLN SITES

A plan for marking historic sites situated on the state highway system has been adopted by the State of Illinois and special attention has been given to designating the spots of interest to admirers of Abraham Lincoln.

The markers used are of uniform size, large enough to be read easily from an automobile and placed parallel with the highway to allow full reading advantages. The letters of the text are gold and the background dark blue. The inscriptions on those markers which refer to Abraham Lincoln are here given in full.

LINCOLN NATIONAL MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

From the Wabash River to the Sangamon five miles west of Decatur, the Lincoln National Memorial Highway follows substantially the route taken by the Lincoln family in their migration from Indiana to Illinois in the spring of 1830.

Erected August 31, 1935 on U. S. 50 at Vincennes bridge.

LINCOLN NATIONAL MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

From the site of the Lincoln cabin on the Sangamon three miles south of here, to the Wabash River opposite Vincennes, the Lincoln National Memorial Highway follows substantially the route taken by the Lincoln family in their migration from Indiana to Illinois in the spring of 1830.

On south side U. S. 36 400 yds. east of spur to cabin site. Two warning signs.

LINCOLN'S FIRST ILLINOIS HOME

On an eminence overlooking the Sangamon River, three miles south of there stood the first home of Lincoln in Illinois. To this site came the Lincoln family in March, 1830. Here they lived until 1831, when the parents removed to Coles County and Abraham set out on his own career.

On U. S. 36 west of Decatur at junction of spur to cabin site. Two approach signs.

LINCOLN FARM, 1831-1834

From 1831 to 1834 Thomas and Sarah Lincoln, father and stepmother of Abraham Lincoln, lived in a cabin which stood a short distance to the north. It was their first home in Coles County, and their second home in Illinois.

On north side of Lincoln National Memorial Highway (county road here.) No warning signs.

LINCOLN FARM, 1834-1837

In 1834 Thomas Lincoln purchased 40 acres situated about 400 yards north and east of this point. Here, with his wife Sarah, he lived until 1837, when he sold the land. It was his second home in Coles County.

On south side of Lincoln National Memorial Highway. No warning signs.

THE LAST LINCOLN FARM

In 1837 Thomas Lincoln erected a cabin on a tract of land situated one-half mile to the east. Here he resided until his death in 1851. Abraham Lincoln visited here frequently, and after 1841 held title to forty acres of the land on which his parents lived. The State of Illinois now owns most of the Lincoln farm.

On north-south oiled road at junction of dirt road extending east to farm. Two warning signs.

SHILOH CEMETERY

In Shiloh Cemetery are the graves of Thomas and Sarah Lincoln, father and step-mother of Abraham Lincoln. On January 31, 1861, shortly before assuming the Presidency, Lincoln came here from Springfield to visit his father's grave in company with his step-mother.

Erected at or near entrance to cemetery. No warning signs.

LINCOLN AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR

On May 8, 1832, while encamped approximately one mile west of this point, Abraham Lincoln was mustered

into the military service of the United States. A few days earlier he had been elected captain of a militia company from Sangamon County.

On west side U. S. 67 at intersection of tarvia road running west to Andalusia south of Milan.

FORT WILBOURN

On the eminence to the southwest stood Fort Wilbourn where the Second Army of Illinois volunteers was mustered in for service in the Black Hawk War. Here, on June 16, 1832, Abraham Lincoln enlisted as a private in Jacob M. Early's company—his fourth enlistment of the war.

On U. S. 51. Placed in triangle immediately south of the new bridge, with text facing U. S. 51.

FORT JOHNSTON

On the eminence to the east stood Fort Johnston, headquarters of Gen. Henry Atkinson during part of the Black Hawk War. Here, May 27, 1832, Abraham Lincoln enlisted as a private in Elijah Iles' company—his third enlistment of the war.

At junction of Routes 71 and 23.

METAMORA COURT HOUSE

As a member of the traveling bar of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, Lincoln came twice a year to Metamora, then the seat of Woodford County, to attend court in the court house which faces the north side of this park. David Davis, Robert G. Ingersoll and Adlai E. Stevenson were others who practiced here.

Erected in southeast corner of park in place of wooden marker. Faces State Route 116.

POSTVILLE COURT HOUSE SITE

From 1839 to 1848 the seat of Logan County was Postville, which centered in the court house located on this site. In this structure Abraham Lincoln, a member of the traveling bar of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, attended court twice a year.

On north side of street, U. S. 66.

MT. PULASKI COURT HOUSE

Mt. Pulaski was the seat of Logan County from 1848 to 1854. In this building, then the court house, Abraham Lincoln attended court twice a year.

Erected in front of old court house, one block from 121.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

On August 21, 1858, the first of the famous joint debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas was held in this park. Here 10,000 people heard the two contestants for the United States Senatorship discuss the question of slavery in American politics.

Erected March 15-21, 1936 on west side of State Route 23 in Ottawa, in park just inside low stone wall at inner edge of side walk, and due east of boulder marking debate site.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

On September 15, 1858, in the midst of the senatorial campaign of that year, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas met at Jonesboro in the third of the famous series of debates which made Lincoln a national figure. The debate was held in a grove one quarter-mile to the north.

Erected in small circle in center of Jonesboro, State Route 146.

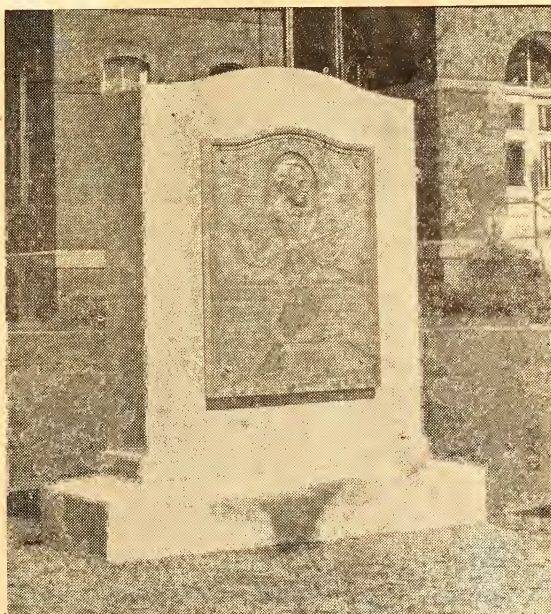
LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

On September 18, 1858, the fourth of the famous joint debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas was held approximately one quarter-mile south of here. Twelve thousand people heard the two candidates for the United States Senatorship discuss the question of slavery in American politics.

On south side of State Route 16 at western edge of Charleston (north of fair grounds), 75-100 feet east of Big Four tracks. Erected March 15-21, 1936.

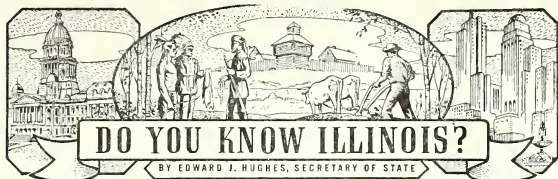
2.00 per year) FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1939.

Lincoln Memorial Marker.



Here is a picture of the Lincoln Memorial Marker Unveiled and
Dedicated in Fairfield, Friday, October 6th, 1939.





The Secretary of State of Illinois is the State Librarian. The General Library and Archives Division of the State Library under his jurisdiction contain much information concerning your State. Any questions which are of particular interest to readers and which are not covered in this series will be answered immediately. Address all communications: Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, Capitol, Springfield, Illinois.

Q. In how many general historical periods can Illinois State Parks be divided?

A. Five: Prehistoric, Indian Era, French and English possession, Pioneer Era, and the Lincoln period.

Q. What parks fall in the pre-historic period?

A. Cahokia Mounds State Park (about four miles northeast of the center of East St. Louis) and Giant City State Park (two miles west of Makanda).

Q. What parks represent the Indian Era?

A. Starved Rock (near Ottawa and LaSalle), Black Hawk State Park (near Rock Island), Pere Marquette (near Grafton).

Q. What parks and memorials relate to the French and English period?

A. Fort Crevecoeur (near East Peoria), Fort de Chartres (near Prairie du Rocher), Pierre Menard Home (near Chester) and the Cahokia Court House (at Cahokia).

Q. What Parks and memorials relate to the Pioneer period?

A. New Salem (near Petersburg), Lincoln Log Cabin State Park and Lincoln Farm Home (near Charleston).

Q. What memorials are peculiarly related to the Lincoln period?

A. New Salem, State Capitol at Vandalia, Lincoln Homestead and Lincoln Tomb at Springfield, Court Houses at Mt. Pulaski and Metamora. Also included might be the U. S. Grant home at Galena, and the Stephen A. Douglas monument in Chicago.

Q. What is the ruling of the State of Illinois regarding the erection of tablets by patriotic groups at historic sites?

A. Such a group must have performed some act of restoration other than simply marking the site.

Q. What notable work was achieved through this means of group restoration work at Fort de Chartres?

A. The gateway was rebuilt by the Daughters of the American Colonists.

Q. Is the former State Capitol at Springfield a State property?

A. No. It is used as the Sangamon County Court House.

Q. What important prehistoric site still is privately owned?

A. The Dickson Mounds at Lewis-town.

4. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

TO PRESENT GETTYSBURG ADDRESS PLAQUE



—Staff Photo.

The plaque of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address, above, will be formally presented to officers of the Abraham Lin-

coln hotel by the Daughters of Union Civil War Veterans at a ceremony at 11:45 a. m. Tuesday in the hotel. Mrs. Bon-

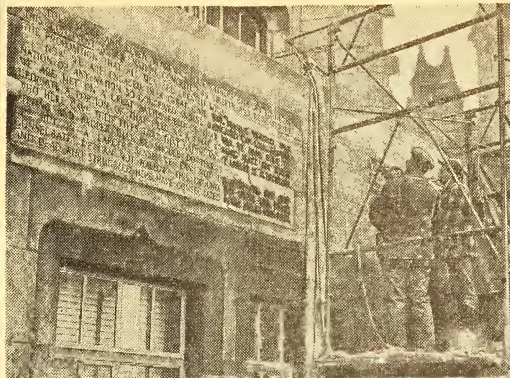
nie B. Smith, president of the organization, will present the plaque on behalf of the organization.

250 June 27/42

II, Chicago (Tribune Tower)

Lincoln's Address on Tribune Tower

(Story in adjoining column)



Henry Gast (left) and William Giese completing their task of inscribing Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address in the stone of Tribune Tower at the 25th floor level.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Chicago Tribune 2-12-47

Coincident with Lincoln's birthday, the carving of his famous Gettysburg address in the stone of Tribune Tower on the 25th floor roof deck will be completed.

The entire address has been sand-blasted into the stone thru rubber stencils on the south face of the deck by William Giese of Beecher and Henry Gast of Steger, stone carvers.

Tolono Recalls Lincoln's Pause While on 'Errand of Importance'

Stoddard, Coleman, Pratt Speakers at Plaque Dedication.

By Mrs. Marion Moore
Tolono (Staff)

Abraham Lincoln's two stops in Tolono within two weeks early in 1861 were reviewed Saturday afternoon as the Lincoln Marker here was rededicated in its new site at the union depot.

Approximately 300 persons attended the ceremony and heard fresh eulogies of the Civil War president by a parade of Lincoln scholars and officials. The plaque commemorates the last public address made by Lincoln in Illinois on Feb. 11, 1861. On his way to Washington, D. C., for his inauguration, he spoke these words to a crowd of about 1,000 in Tolono:

"I am leaving you on an errand of national importance, attended as you are aware, with considerable difficulties. Let us believe, as some poet has expressed it, 'Behind the clouds, the sun is still shining.' I bid you an affectionate farewell."

H. E. Pratt, secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, told of the trip. Lincoln, he said, rode in "a common hack" from a Springfield hotel to the station where he boarded a Great Western Railroad train.

Twelve newspapermen accompa-

PLAQUE MARKS LINCOLN ADDRESS SITE



Speakers and others on the program for rededication of the Lincoln Marker Saturday at Tolono are pictured here. The plaque, marking the site of one of Lincoln's last addresses in Illinois, was moved from a location which had become inaccessible to a landscaped plot near the Tolono union station. In the picture are,

left to right, Dr. George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois; Albert E. Schoenbeck, attorney representing W a b a s h Railroad; John W. Freels, Illinois Central Railroad attorney; H. Otis McLain, chairman of Lions Club committee in charge of the project; Alvin G. Olson, Lions president; Ray Robinson, Tolono

Village President; C. P. McClelland, president - emeritus of MacMurray College; Coleman R. Griffith, U. of I. provost; C. C. Burford, Urbana, master of ceremonies; Joseph Barnhart, Danville, a director of Illinois State Historical Society, and Wayne C. Townley, past president of the society.

nied him. The president-elect had planned to give 11 long speeches en route to Washington, but he actually delivered 88, Pratt related.

Mrs. Lincoln and their two younger sons, Willy, 10, and Tad, 7, had not planned to accompany him, but they decided later to join him in Indianapolis.

The train stopped in Tolono, according to Pratt, because there was a railroad junction here and because of the large crowd waiting to see Lincoln.

Prof. C. C. Coleman of Eastern Illinois State College, an authority on Lincoln, described the other trip, when Lincoln stopped here Jan. 30, 1861. He apparently waited in Tolono an hour before going on to Mattoon on his way to visit his step-mother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, near Charleston.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, who rode from Tuscola to Mattoon with Lincoln, was impressed by the fact that although surrounded by people, the president-elect had no bodyguard. It is believed that Lincoln and two friends ate at the Essex House in Mattoon, after which Lincoln rode in the caboose of a freight train to a point near his destination, where he stepped off in the mud.

He stayed two days in the home of his step-sister, Mrs. Matilda Moore, where his step-mother was living. His step-mother had a premonition that he would not return.

"The trip was the most pleasing experience of his life after Lincoln became president-elect," Prof. Coleman said. It was the last journey out of Springfield from which he returned.

Dr. George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois, pointed out:

"It was Lincoln's genius to keep elastic, to learn as he went along, to be a man to whom generals could turn if they did well and to whom

the public could turn if the generals failed. He was tough and durable despite his internal conflicts. He not only had courage; he aroused it in others."

Lincoln was "on his way to the most tedious and terrifying administrative assignment ever given to an American citizen" when he passed through Tolono, Dr. Stoddard said. Illustrating the recognition of Lincoln's greatness everywhere, he recalled that Jaime Torres-Bodet, director-general of UNESCO and a Mexican cultural leader, "recently found in Springfield and New Salem the very heart of the inspiration he had been made to feel as a child.

"Torres-Bodet told the President of the United States that nothing in his whole visit to America had so touched him as his intimate contact with the early life of Abraham Lincoln."

Coleman R. Griffith, U. of I. provost, declared that Lincoln "was

never confused" as to the difference between persons and things. "Persons can be compelled, but they are truly persons only when they are invited, argued with, persuaded.

"Even though he used the fearful power of war to save the union, he clothed the guns, the ships, the power and even the semi-compulsion of conscription with the graces of deep regard for his fellow men."

Other speakers made brief statements for several organizations. They included Miss Cora Price, regent of Alliance Chapter, DAR, of Champaign - Urbana; C. P. McClland, president - emeritus of MacMurray College; Wayne C. Townley, past president of the State Historical Society; Albert E. Schoenbeck, attorney representing the Wabash Railroad, and John W. Freels, Illinois Central Railroad attorney.

Also taking part in the program were C. C. Burford, Urbana writer and historian, master of ceremonies;

Alvin G. Olson, president of the Lions Club, which sponsored the marker's removal to a more accessible location; the Rev. Robert T. Bonham, the Rev. Roy Burrill, H. Otis McLain, Unity High School Band, Boy Scouts and Sgt. Edwin Weigler of Chanute Air Force Base, who sounded taps.

Arthur K. Atkinson, Wabash president, who had been scheduled to speak, was unable to attend because he is accompanying Gen. Eisenhower on his campaign trip.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA COURIER

Sunday, Sept. 21, 1952



NEW LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE monument dedicated. The Union native limestone monument with its three-and-one-half foot square bronze plaque is in Lincoln-Douglas Park, half a mile east of the Jonesboro square, and marks the site of the third debate which was held there on September 15, 1858. The dedication—on the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the debate—was sponsored by the Union County Historical Society and the Jonesboro Lions Club. Shown at this event are, left to right, Alfred Bishop, Everett Greenwood, Frank Graham, and Ira O. Karraker. At the right background beside the old monument, which was replaced after fifty-five years of service, are George E. Parks and Don Eggleston.

Photo by Chas. Rave, Jonesboro, Ill.



Freeport, Ill., Aug. 19—Some 60,000 visitors are expected to come luxuriously autolting and train-traveling into Freeport August 27.

The occasion is the celebration of the fact that, 64 years ago, some 20,000 visitors came riding here in carts, wagons, carriages, and many afoot expecting to see the popular orator, Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant," ignominiously crush in debate a long, ugly backwoodsman by the name of Abraham Lincoln.

This debate, held August 27, 1858, eventually put Lincoln in the White House and changed the destiny of a nation.

The celebration this year will last all day, with parades, fireworks, community singing and other similar features. But it is expected to have a deeper significance, also. For the committee in charge has arranged for speeches by a Democrat, Byron Patton Harrison of Mississippi, and by a Republican, Earl C. Schuyler of Denver, Colo., former speaker of the Colorado House of Representatives, on the subject, "Application of the principles of the Lincoln-Douglas debate to problems today." Slogans which will be used in the political battle for control of Con-

gress next fall will be sounded by the orators, it is predicted.

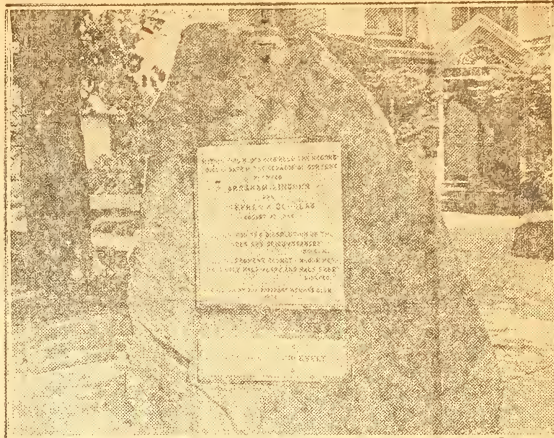
THE QUESTION.

The prize of which Lincoln and Douglas debated in Freeport was ostensibly a United States senatorship. But Lincoln looked further ahead into the future, when the presidency would be the prize. Already there was talk of armed conflict between the north and south, and slavery had become a paramount issue. Lincoln interpreted these things more clearly than did his famous opponent.

In Lincoln's brain, and also (if history is true) on a paper stuffed in the crown of his battered stovepipe hat, was a question. His advisers warned him that to ask it meant defeat—perhaps political annihilation. But the gawky country lawyer did not waver.

"Can the people of a United States territory, in a lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution?" he asked in a tone which carried to the outermost limits of the throng from the platform where he stood.

ROCK OF AGES



In the block at Freeport marked by the boulder above Abraham Lincoln and his famous opponent, Stephen A. Douglas, held their second joint debate on Aug. 27, 1858. Thousands will gather in Freeport to celebrate the sixty-fourth anniversary of that famous day. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi will speak. The stone was dedicated in 1903 by Theodore Roosevelt.

Douglas' reply that it could, because "slavery cannot exist unless supported by local police regulations," won Douglas the senatorship—and cost him the presidency two years later!

SPLIT DEMOCRATS.

The question proved a wedge which split the Democratic party in two, and put Lincoln into the White House in the resultant bitter three-cornered fight.

The site of the debate is marked by a huge boulder, dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. On it is a plate with the following inscription:

Within this block was held the second joint debate in the senatorial contest between

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

and

Stephen A. Douglas

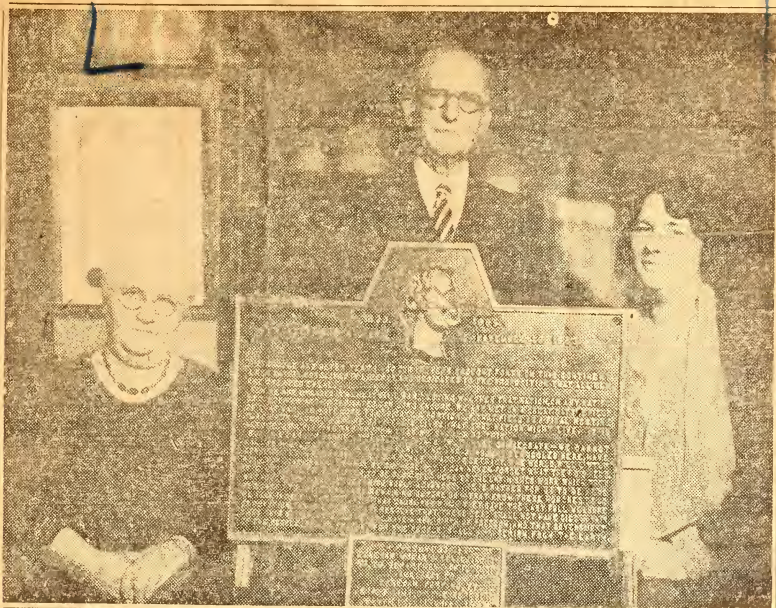
August 27, 1858

"I am not for the dissolution of the Union under any circumstance."—Douglas.

"This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."—Lincoln.

Dedicated by President Roosevelt in 1903.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLET TO BE PRESENTED TO COUNTY BY WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS ON DEC. 14



The Lincoln tablet and--left to right--Mrs. Elvora Graham, president of W. R. C.; Joha Layton, commander, G. A. R.; Mrs. Ruth Burcham-Howard, chairman of tablet committee.

By W. H. HACKMAN

A beautiful bronze tablet, on which is inscribed Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address and a striking resemblance of the martyred president, in relief, will be formally presented to Vermilion county Dec. 14. It will be the gift of the Kenesaw Woman's Relief Corps, No. 76, auxiliary of Kenesaw post, No. 77, Grand Army of the Republic.

It will be placed between the middle and south doors at the west end of the courthouse, where it can be seen by everyone passing. In addition to being a memorial to the brave men who answered the call of duty in the great civil war, it will also mark one of the places in Illinois where Lincoln practiced law before he became a national figure. The old courthouse, where Lincoln practiced law when he visited this city, stood on the site of the present county building, although it did not occupy all the ground taken up by the present building.

Presentation Speech.

W. J. Karner, member of Kenesaw post, and one of the few men still living in this vicinity who voted for Lincoln for president, will make a short presentation speech.

Judge I. A. Love, chairman of the Vermilion county board of supervisors, will accept the gift on behalf of the county. There will also be short addresses by the heads of various patriotic and civil organizations, music by a fife and drum corps and a few other musical numbers. Mr. Karner, who is to make the presentation speech, is 88 years old. He cast his first vote for president in 1864, being a few months too young to vote in 1860.

In a dozen or more Illinois cities and towns are suitable monuments or markers telling the visitor that Lincoln passed that way as he went from one county seat to another in the old circuit riding court days. Several of these markers are in Danville, but there was never anything about the court house that indicated that Lincoln once practiced law on that spot. The donors of the tablet will soon secure a small marker to go with the Gettysburg address, setting forth these facts.

The Gettysburg Speech.

Lincoln's Gettysburg address was delivered on Nov. 19, 1863, at the dedication of the National cemetery at Cemetery Ridge, near Gettysburg. The battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1 to 3, the same year. The official loss to the Union armies was given at 23,003 and that of the Confederate armies at 20,451. It was in many respects the turning point in the great war of the Rebellion. Meade's losses were so heavy that he made no attempt to pursue the retreating Confederate army as it fled into Virginia.

In 10 sentences, containing 264 words, spoken under the inspiration of a great and solemn assemblage, Abraham Lincoln gave to the ages America's most notable example of oratory. It was a masterpiece of logic, fullness in sentence structure, powerful in its choice of words, and above all, it breathed the purest patriotism—the kind which gripped men's hearts and stamps immortal truths upon their minds.

This—for the sake of refreshing memories—is what he said:

"Four score and seven years, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little know, nor long remember what we say here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion,—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain,—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom,—and that government of the people, by the people for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Raising The Money.

It was early in the summer that the members of the Relief Corp started the fund to secure the tablet. They had no money in the treasury for such a purpose so they decided to serve dinners in the Grand army room in the courthouse. It took a lot of dinners to raise the amount necessary but they kept at it until the amount had been secured. Mrs. Elmore Graham, of Danville is president of the Auxiliary, and Mrs. Ruth Burcham-Howard was named chairman of the committee to secure the tablet. John Layton is commander of Kenesaw post.

Despite the fact that Vermillion county furnished more than her quota of soldiers during the civil war, there has never been any monument or marker of any kind downtown to honor the veterans of that war. There is, however, a monument in Springhill cemetery dedicated to the memory of the departed soldier dead.

D. A. R. MARK LINCOLN SITES WITH TABLETS

By ALTA MAE SPEULDA.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, inspired by a sense of obligation to keep fresh in the mind and heart of the nation the life and principles of Abraham Lincoln, have marked with immortal bronze the sites connected with his life in Springfield.

The tablets and reminiscent incidents have been arranged chronologically to make a connecting story from the time Mr. Lincoln first came to live in Springfield until his untimely death.

Joshua Fry Speed was a prosperous young merchant. His store occupied the southwest corner of Fifth and Washington streets. Riding a borrowed horse, Mr. Lincoln made his first appearance in Springfield, stopping at Speed's store. When he discovered that a single bedstead would cost \$17 he said:

"It is probably cheap enough but I have not enough money to pay for it."

When Speed offered to trust him, he said, "If I fail here as a lawyer, I will probably never pay you at all." Then Speed offered to share a large double bed with him. "Where is your room?" Lincoln asked. "Upstairs," replied Speed, pointing from the store leading to his room. Without saying a word, he took his saddlebags on his arm, went up stairs, set them on the floor, came down and with a face beaming with pleasure exclaimed, Well, Speed, I'm moved."

The tablet marking this site reads, "Above this store, Lincoln shared a sleeping room with Speed, on first coming to Springfield in 1837."

Borrowed Law Books.

In 1834 Lincoln met Maj. John T. Stuart, when elected to the legislature. Major Stuart advised him to study law, but he said he was poor, having no money to buy books, whereupon Major Stuart offered to lend him all he needed, and he accepted. He walked to Springfield, borrowed a load of books, and took them home to New Salem. He began the study of law in good earnest with no preceptor. After passing his bar examination, he began the practice of law, and on coming to Springfield accepted Major Stuart's invitation to be his law partner. The site of this office is marked at 109 North Fifth street.

When the state capitol was moved from Vandalia to Springfield in 1839, it was due to the efforts of Dan Stone and Abraham Lincoln of the "Long Nine." The house of representatives, of which Lincoln was a member, met in the Second Presbyterian church, 217 South Fourth street, and the tablet marking this site bears this inscription: "Here Lincoln attended the first session of the Illinois House of Representatives, 1839-1840 following the removal of the capital from Vandalia."

During the years 1841 to 1843 inclusive, Mr. Lincoln had partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan, with offices at 203 South Sixth street. He was the poor man's friend, the widow's adviser and the orphan's counselor. Their appeals and claims were never rejected.

The Lincoln circuit is the road traveled in the old eighth judicial district. It was Judge Cunningham of Urbana, the last of the lawyers to ride the circuit with Lincoln, to conceive the idea to have this highway permanently marked so the great American would speak to generations of all time, teaching true American doctrine. Each county courthouse in this district is adorned with a large granite and bronze marker and the

Tells D.A.R. Work



—By Richards & Deem.

MISS ALTA MAE SPEULDA,
Chairman D. A. R. Committee on
Preservation of Historic Spots.

road to each county line is similarly marked.

Wed Mary Todd In 1842.

In November 1842, Mr. Lincoln married Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Hon. Robert S. Todd of Lexington, Ky. Miss Todd was quite a belle and had often met Mr. Lincoln at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards. When criticized by her relatives and friends for bestowing her affections upon an awkward, homely and uncouth man, she remarked, "I am marrying a man great enough to be the president of the United States," and we know her prophecy became a verity. The site of the Ninian Edwards home at the northwest corner of the Centennial building is marked thus: "Here Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, November 4, 1842. Here Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882."

In the spring of 1843 Mr. Lincoln wrote his old friend Joshua Speed, then living in Kentucky. "We are not keeping house but boarding at

The Globe tavern, which is very well kept now by a widow lady by the name of Beck. Our rooms are the same Doctor Wallace occupied there, and boarding only costs four dollars a week."

The Globe tavern was at 315 East Adams street, which bears this marker: "Here Lincoln and his wife lived from the time of their marriage until May 2, 1844. Here Robert Lincoln was born."

The site of the Lincoln and Herndon law office was at 103 South Fifth street. Enduring friendship and love of old association were prominent characteristics of Mr. Lincoln. When about to leave for Washington, he went to the little law office which had long sheltered his ambitions these many years. Sitting down on the couch, he said to his partner, William H. Herndon, "Billy, you and I have been together for more than twenty-five years, and have never passed a word. Will you let my name stay on the old sign till I come back from Washington?" The tears started to Mr. Herndon's eyes. He put out his hand.

"Mr. Lincoln," he said, "I will never have any other partner while you live," and to the date of the assassination the business of the firm was transacted under the name of "Lincoln and Herndon."

Marker On Church.

The First Presbyterian church occupied the southeast corner of Third and Washington streets. It has been

gone for many years, but its site is marked with this tablet: "Lincoln rented a pew here and with his family attended services, 1842-1861." The pew has been preserved and stands the first seat before the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church, at the northwest corner of Seventh street and Capitol avenue.

The Sangamon county courthouse is rich in the associations with Lincoln. On the west wall of the courtroom, one may read: "This room in the old state capitol building was Representatives' hall, 1840-1876. Here Lincoln delivered his famous 'House Divided' speech, June 16, 1858. Here his remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial, May 3, 4, 1865."

The home of the Illinois State Journal was, in 1860, at 116-118 North Sixth street, and bears this inscription upon its bronze marker: "Here Lincoln first received the news, May 18, 1860, of his nomination for President of the United States."

A boy came rushing pell-mell down the stairs of the telegraph office and plunging through the crowd assembled to hear the returns, ran across the square shouting, "Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Lincoln, you are nominated." That boy was Clinton L. Cenkling. The cry was repeated on all sides. The people came flocking, shaking Mr. Lincoln's hand when they could get it, and one another's when they could not. For a few minutes, carried away by the excitement, Mr. Lincoln seemed to be simply one of the proud exultant crowd. Then remembering what it all meant he said:

"My friends, I am glad to receive your congratulations, and as there is a little woman down on Eighth street, who will be glad to hear the news, you must excuse me, until I inform her."

At the time of Mr. Lincoln's nomination in Chicago, Newton Bateman was superintendent of public instruction of the state of Illinois and occupied a room adjoining and opening into the executive chamber of the capitol building. Frequently this door was open during Mr. Lincoln's receptions, throughout the seven months or more of the campaign. Mr. Bateman saw him nearly every day. When Mr. Lincoln was tired, he closed the doors and called Mr. Bateman in for a quiet talk.

Inspects Canvass Book.

On one of these occasions, Mr.

Lincoln took the book containing the canvass of the city of Springfield, showing the candidate for which each citizen declared his intention to vote in the approaching election. Said Mr. Lincoln: "Let us look over this book. I wish particularly to see how the ministers of Springfield are going to vote." After going through the book, he closed it and sat silently for a few minutes, regarding the memorandum in pencil which lay before him. At length with a face full of sadness he said:

"Here are twenty-three ministers of different denominations and all of them are against me but three, and here are a great many prominent members of churches, a very, very large majority against me. Mr. Bateman, I am not a Christian. God knows I would be one, but I have carefully read the Bible and I do not understand this book," and he drew from his pocket a new testament.

"These men well know I am for freedom in the territories, freedom everywhere, as free as the constitution and the law will permit, and that my opponents are for slavery. They know this and yet with this book in their hands, in the sight of which human bondage cannot live a moment, they are going to vote against me. I do not understand it at all."

The room in which this pathetic little dialogue took place is marked: "This in the old state capitol building was in 1860, a part of the Governor's office, and was used by Lincoln for public reception."

Mr. Clark M. Smith, brother-in-law of Mr. Lincoln, owned the building at 528 East Adams street. In a room

on the third floor of this building, Mr. Lincoln prepared his first inaugural address, one of the greatest documents left to posterity. This historic spot is marked with a bronze tablet which reads as follows: "In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln, in January, 1861, wrote his first inaugural address."

The present Wabash freight office was the passenger station of the Great Western railroad. On Monday, February 11, 1861, at 8 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Lincoln left

Springfield for Washington as the president-elect. He took his stand on the rear platform of the waiting train, removing his hat and with a gesture of silence spoke his farewell to the throng which had gathered to wish him "bon voyage." As we read the words in immortal bronze, we can hear him say: "My friends, no one, not in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived for more than a quarter of a century,

here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried."

At the Chicago & Alton station, a tablet marks the railroad destination of the martyred president's body with these words: "Abraham Lincoln's body was brought to Springfield by special funeral train, reaching this station May 3, 1865."

After lying in state at the capitol building May 3-4, 1865, the body was placed in the public receiving vault at Oak Ridge cemetery, which is marked with this inscription: "The

body of Abraham Lincoln lay in this vault from the day of his funeral, May 4, 1865, until December 21, 1865."

May the Daughters of the American Revolution ever be torch bearers, showing appreciation for every good and perfect gift, the contributions of true and loyal Americans to the illustrious history of our United States and may we all follow Mr. Lincoln's injunction. "Let us have faith, that right makes right, and in that faith to the end, dare to do our duty, as we understand it."

Marking Trails of A. Lincoln, Lawyer By a Series of Bronze Tablets

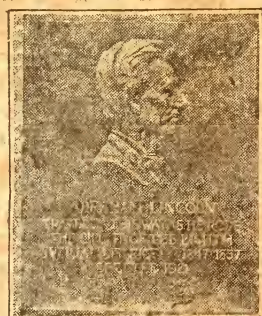
**First One Has Been Set Up
at Bloomington, Ill.;
Others Will Follow
in Due Time.**

(Special to The World.)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 19.—
Seventy years after Abraham Lincoln
first rode the trails of the old Eighth
Illinois Circuit the first of a series of
granite markers carrying a bronze
tablet of the great Emancipator was
dedicated recently at the McLean
County Court House in this city.
A campaign by the Daughters of the
American Revolution is at last bear-
ing fruit and it is proposed to erect
a series of these memorials at every
county seat in the old circuit and
also along the highways that he
travelled upon horseback or coach to
reach the various courts of law in
which he was a practitioner.

The dedication of the markers re-
calls the first appearance of Lincoln
in Bloomington in 1852. He rode a
venerable spavined horse because he
could afford no better. In his saddle-
bags he carried a small collection of
law books, with briefs and abstracts.
His attire was old and ill fitting. His
lean and lanky figure was not im-
proved by the nature of his attire.

In the centre of the primitive city



FIRST OF A SERIES OF LINCOLN
TRAIL MARKS DEDICATED AT
BLOOMINGTON

with its modest houses and scantily
equipped stores was the first court
house, a small structure of brick, in
marked contrast to the present mam-
moth pile of marble and concrete of
impressive architecture. In his idle
hours Lincoln sat upon the porch of
the ancient tavern and swapped sto-
ries with the other lawyers or promi-
nent citizens who gathered to hear
him.

UNVEIL TABLET IN OLD OFFICE

BRONZE MARKER GIVEN PLACE IN LINCOLN'S LIBRARY.

Appropriate Exercises Are Held in Circuit Court Room, When Prominent Jurists of State Pay Tribute to Memory of Martyred President—Justice Cartwright, Judge James A. Creighton and Others Deliver Addresses.

Visitors to Springfield will experience no further trouble in marking the site of the location of Abraham Lincoln's first law office in the city. Impressively and with no more than justifiable ceremony, a plain but beautiful bronze tablet was unveiled yesterday which hereafter will serve as guide to the hallowed place.

Interested citizens, filled with the patriotic emotions of the day, gathered in the circuit court room of the court house at 9 o'clock in the morning. Standing room was at a premium. In the jury box sat members of the state supreme court and scattered throughout the room were visitors of prominence.

Charles F. Mills Addresses.

Chaplain Adelbert P. Higley of the Springfield chapter Illinois Society of the American Revolution pronounced an invocation in opening. President Charles M. Mills of the Springfield chapter followed with the opening address. In part he said:

"The Springfield chapter of the Illinois society of the Sons of the American Revolution has the honor of having been the first to be organized in this state.

"A brief statement of the purposes and objects of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the appropriateness of this procedure may not be out of place in this connection.

"The society is based on patriotism and endeavors to preserve and publish historical data of educational value and designed to perpetuate the memory of men who by their services and sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution achieved the independence of the American people. The society strives to unite and promote fellowship among the descendants of the patriots who served in the army of the American revolution and to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers.

"Much has been done by the society to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services if the patriots of the war as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution and other historical places by memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institution of American freedom and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble to the constitution of our country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

"Under this roof the last sad rite was paid to the remains of our most distinguished citizen before his body was taken to the grave.

"It seems fitting that the opening exercises of the Centennial Memorial Day should be held by this patriotic organization in the building where our citizens and the nation paid its final respects to the remains of our beloved townsman.

"We are assembled this morning as friends and associates to renew and perpetuate the memories of Mr. Lincoln as he was best known in Springfield as a lawyer and as a citizen.

"A distinguished representative of the supreme court will present the character of Lincoln as a lawyer, and a most worthy judge and our fellow townsman will speak of Mr. Lincoln as a citizen."

Major Black Makes Report.

Major John W. Black of the committee appointed to secure and install the Lincoln memorial tablet then submitted report, a portion of which was as follows:

"The undersigned committee of the Springfield chapter of the Illinois society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to whom was assigned the duty of providing and placing a memorial tablet for marking the site of the first law office of Abraham Lincoln, desire to report that a suitable bronze tablet has been secured and placed in position at 109 North Fifth street, Springfield, Ill.

"The committee beg leave to present in this connection some information concerning the location of the three law offices occupied by Mr. Lincoln in Springfield.

"Mr. Lincoln's first law partnership was with Major John T. Stuart, under the firm name of Stuart & Lincoln, and their office was in Hoffman's row on the west side of Fifth street, between Washington and Jefferson streets, and the site of this building is now 109 North Fifth street, where the tablet has been placed.

"The building was erected in 1835 by Herman L. Hoffman and was one of a row of four brick buildings of two stories, and when built was the most imposing structure in the city.

"The second floor was used by Stuart and Lincoln as a law office in 1837, 1838 and 1839.

"When the state capital was removed from Vandalla to Springfield in the winter of 1836 the old county court house that stood in the public square was torn down to make room for the new capitol building, now known as the Sangamon county building. The ground floor of the Hoffman row was used for the Sangamon county court for a term of many years.

"After the election of Major John T. Stuart to congress in 1838 Mr. Lincoln formed a partnership with Stephen T. Logan, under the firm name of Logan & Lincoln, and occupied an office on the second floor of the old Farmers National bank building on southwest corner of Sixth and Adams streets.

"The United States court over which Judge Nathaniel Pope then presided as district judge occupied the second floor of said building.

"The firm of Logan & Lincoln was dissolved in 1843 and Mr. Lincoln then formed a partnership with William F. Herndon, under the firm name of Lincoln & Herndon, and occupied offices on the second floor over the store of John Irwin, 102 South Fifth street, which is now the south half of the Myers Brothers' clothing store.

"The partnership of Lincoln & Herndon continued during Mr. Lincoln's term of office as president and was only dissolved by the death of Mr. Lincoln April 15, 1865.

"Your committee on the memorial tablet referred to above find a surprising interest manifested by the citizens of Springfield in the marking of sites of historical importance and beg

leave to recommend that other places in the city be designated by suitable markers.

"The bronze tablet placed on the site of the first law office of Mr. Lincoln at 109 North Fifth street by the Sons of the American Revolution is the first of the many historical landmarks that should be prominently displayed in this city. Respectfully submitted,

"Col. Chas. F. Mills,
"John W. Black,
"H. H. Tuttle,
"F. L. Hatch."

Justice Cartwright Speaks.

"The Appolo mare quartet sang with fine effect 'Illinois' and Colonel Mills then presented Chief Justice Cartwright, who spoke in part as follows:

"At the memorial services held in the supreme court of this state soon after the death of Abraham Lincoln, resolutions of the bar, expressive of the great loss of the profession, were presented by John D. Caton, a former chief justice of the court, and in adding his words of appreciation, he said that the pleasing task of speaking of Mr. Lincoln as the chosen ruler of the nation must be left to others, while poets sang his praises, and orators proclaimed his greatness as a public man, it was becoming his professional brethren to speak of him as a lawyer.

"Mr. Justice Breese, in responding for the court, echoed the sentiment. The years that have passed since that time have not dimmed the fames of the great president, but have added to the loved, respect and admiration of the southern people, then embittered by the war which had ruined their industrial system, set aside their social order, and wrought devastation among them. That and proclaim his greatness in the high people have long since realized that he was their best and truest friend, and to today, the south hold in the same high esteem the man of humble birth, noble life and tragic death.

"The people are listening to orators who recount the events of his life, extoll his virtues and his greatness in the high office which he filled, and again it may be said that it becomes us, who are members of the profession which he practiced during nearly all the years of his manhood, to speak of him as a lawyer, the Lawyer.

"This tablet will be a constant reminder of the great lawyer and president, and of the qualities which endeared him to the people, and have made his name immortal. It will deliver its voiceless but potent message to the mind and heart, not alone in this day set apart for celebrating the goodness and greatness of Mr. Lincoln, but from hour to hour and day to day in the coming years.

"The message and the lesson will not be alone for the student of history, the philosopher or the statesman, or those who gather today to listen to their wisdom, but also to the every passer-by. It will inspire the boy, as his mind and character unfold and develop from day to day, and inculcate in him the ideals of life and of the responsibilities and duties of the citizen.

"It will teach its lesson to the laboring man who toils for the support of himself and family, and to all the common people into whose life Mr. Lincoln was born, and from whom he never permitted himself to be separated by place or power. It will stimulate patriotism in all, and teach the lesson that those things which truly exalt an individual are the old-fashioned and homely virtues of honesty, truth and integrity. By its silent influence it will lead to emulation of character, the simple virtues, the kind heart, and the obedience to the spirit of the law, of the great lawyer and great president whom it commemorates."

Judge Creighton Is Heard.

Judge James A. Creighton, judge of

the circuit court, was then introduced and spoke as follows:

"Lincoln as a citizen is too broad a subject to be attempted in so brief a space of time. For Lincoln the citizen was the whole Lincoln.

"Springfield people, especially, know too much of Lincoln the citizen, for me, in a brief space of time, to attempt to tell the details of his life. Abraham Lincoln was in truth a model citizen. He was loyal to his friends, and just to his adversaries. I was about to say his enemies, but Lincoln had no enemies. In spite of his strength of character, it is a fact that no one bore personal enmity towards him.

"Although he was snubbed by men who ought to have been too great to snub him; although he was betrayed by men who ought to have been too great to betray him, the iron never entered his soul."

Miss Margaret Brooks in a very charming and effective manner then recited Lincoln's favorite poem, "O Where Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud."

Unveiling Ceremony Follows.

The large gathering then marched across the street to 109 North Fifth street to the site of Mr. Lincoln's first law office, where the memorial tablet, which was covered with a beautiful silk flag, was unveiled with suitable ceremony by Colonel Mills, president of the chapter. Thousands of people crowded about the building to see the tablet unveiled, which afterward was inspected by a large crowd during the entire day and until a late hour in the evening.

Many letters were received from congressman, Robert Lincoln and others commending the chapter for its action in thus honoring the memory of Lincoln.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S ACTIVITIES AS TEMPERANCE WORKER ARE TO BE COMMEMORATED BY BRONZE TABLET

The disputed but attested activities of Abraham Lincoln as a temperance advocate will be commemorated with ceremonies Sunday, May 29, at the South Fork Christian church, 16 miles southeast of Springfield.

A bronze tablet will be placed near the spot where, in 1846, Mr. Lincoln is said to have delivered a temperance address, following which many persons signed a pledge of abstinence which he presented.

The tablet will be presented and dedicated by Dr. Howard Hyde Russell, founder and associate general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon

league of America and founder of the Lincoln-Lee legion.

The placing of the tablet, according to Dr. Russell, is in answer to claims that Lincoln was not opposed to non-temperance.

"It will serve as refutation of the claim that Abraham Lincoln was a liberal and that he did not favor temperance," said Dr. Russell recently, "and as a tangible reminder from the past to spur us on in the fight against repeal or nullification of our prohibition laws, and the fight for their stricter enforcement."

The so-called Lincoln pledge, which it is said more than 6,000,000 persons

The inscription on the tablet to be dedicated at South Fork church Sunday, May 29, by Dr. Howard Hyde Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon league, in memory of Abraham Lincoln's disputed temperance talk in 1846, reads as follows:

At the South Fork log school house near this spot,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
in 1846
Delivered a temperance address.

This was attested in 1903 by Cleopas Breckenridge, Moses Martin, R. E. Berry and Almarinda Galloway, who had signed Lincoln's pledge at the meeting. The Lincoln-Lee legion was founded at Oberlin, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1903. More than 6,000,000 have signed Lincoln's pledge. This monument was dedicated by

HOWARD HYDE RUSSELL,
founder of the Anti-Saloon league and the Lincoln-Lee legion, Sunday, May 29, 1927.

have signed in the last 24 years, reads as follows:

"Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime, and believing it our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

"That pledge," said Dr. Russell, "played an important part in the voting of national prohibition, and the same spirit displayed by Abraham Lincoln in 1846 will do much toward defeating present-day attempts to repeal or nullify our prohibition laws."

The tablet will be placed on a concrete foundation to be constructed in the South Fork church yard, directly across the road from the site of the old South Fork log school house, in the yard of which Mr. Lincoln is said to have delivered his address favoring temperance.

The last admitted survivors of the meeting in 1846 held a re-union in Springfield in 1903. There were but four then, and all have since died. They were Almarinda Bell Galloway, R. E. Berry, Moses Martin and Cleopas Breckenridge.



Village improvements have, in some places, been undertaken with marked success. In Winchester, the Monday club, and her daughter, the Portia, have made the little park in the business square a joy to all beholders. In Lincoln, a paved way to the cemetery and a beautiful stone entrance have been secured through efforts made by two clubs. In this city, too, and in several other towns, unsightly blocks, adjacent to railways, have been transformed into places of beauty with grass and flowers. In Freeport, a granite boulder, with an inscribed bronze tablet, has been set up by the club to mark the place of the Lincoln-Douglas debate of 1858. In Springfield, the Woman's club led in the organization of the associated charities; and, in Jacksonville, the Woman's club, having successfully petitioned the board of education for the introduction of manual training and domestic science in the public schools, all clubs felt encouraged to unite this winter in a petition to the city council for the passage of an ordinance providing for a city matron. The ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote and the appointment to the office was made according to the recommendation of the club. And thus it is, in many ways, that clubs are giving attention to their local conditions and the needs apparent in their civic affairs.

Lincoln Memorial Association Unveils Highway Markers

State Register Special Service

VIRGINIA, Aug. 27.—The Lincoln Memorial Association, fostering the Lincoln highway which connects Beardstown and Chanderville in this county with Springfield, is today engaged in unveiling the markers placed along the route as far as Petersburg. Attorney A. T. Lucas has been untiring in his efforts to have the historical roadway officially recognized and together with Congressmen Rainey, Yates and Rathbone, will make the addresses accompanying the unveiling ceremony. Activities began at nine this morning, when the city hall at Beardstown, where the Duff Armstrong murder trial was staged, was the scene of a large gathering.

The parade got under way soon after, with many automobiles in line and the itinerary includes the following points, where suitable inscriptions have been placed: Walnut Hill Grove; Residence of Dr Chandler; Flat Meadow Farm; Grand Summit; Elmwood Park; Shick Shack Farm; McGinniss-Purdy Ferry; Deer Lick Springs; Oakford, Ill.; Old Town of Euron; David Rice Homestead; Home of Ann Rutledge; Old Concord Cemetery; Petersburg and Old Salem.

Colonial Exhibit Planned to Raise Money for Tablet

"Of great interest to all Illinoisans is the project of placing a monument commemorating the entrance of the Lincoln family into Illinois in Lawrence county at the Illinois side of the Memorial bridge over the Wabash river which was dedicated last fall," says Alta Mae Speulda, publicity chairman of the Springfield chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"The state regent, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, has conferred with Governor Henry Horner and Robert Kingery of the department of public works on the improvement of the grounds around the approach to the bridge," she continues.

"The plan is a panel of Bedford stone nine by twenty-five feet which shall be a bas-relief of the whole Lincoln family with covered wagon and oxen coming into Illinois. Beside and close to the panel walks young Abraham Lincoln, a complete bronze figure. This interpretation is ideal as it depicts not only the Lincoln family but the pioneer family coming into the Middlewest.

"Miss Nellie V. Walker, a noted sculptor, member of a Chicago chapter and of the state art committee, has been chosen to make the model which will cost \$15,000.

"To make this project possible the Daughters of the American Revolution will sponsor the replica of George Washington's home, Mount Vernon, which has been erected in the Colonial village at the World's fair, Chicago, to secure funds for the Lincoln marker.

"D. A. R. members have complete charge of Mount Vernon exhibit. The replica will be identical with the national shrine, only that it is smaller but the furniture is reproduced authentically and the surroundings recreated. There is a village green in front of the building on which fetes and costume affairs will be held under D. A. R. sponsorship.

"Five hostesses a day will receive the guests at Mount Vernon making a total of 700 D. A. R. members who will serve during the five months of the fair. There will be lectures in the lecture hall and a series of lantern slides on colonial life will be exhibited at regular intervals.

"Outside the gleaming white portals of Mount Vernon which will be like a cameo set down in the midst of the fair, will be a colonial town. Reproductions of the houses of Paul Revere and Betsy Ross—of the old House of the Seven Gables, of a colonial kitchen and a host of real New England scenes will be reproduced.

"A panorama of the Landing of the Pilgrims has been erected and everywhere will be colonial atmosphere. Town criers and stage coach characters in colonial costumes and shops in keeping with the early American period will be seen on the village streets. The D. A. R. exhibit will be the focal point of the activity in the village street."



Unveil Statue Of Abe Lincoln Today

Fairfield, Ill., Oct. 5. (AP)—Wayne county Republicans at a meeting here March 3, 1860, endorsed "Hon. Abraham Lincoln" as their unanimous choice for the presidential nomination at the party's national convention in Chicago.

Because it was Lincoln's first endorsement, the occasion will be celebrated here tomorrow with the unveiling of a monument commemorating the action of the Wayne county group.

Governor George D. Aiken of Vermont, a student of Lincoln, will deliver the dedicatory address.

Mrs. Eleanor Robinson Perry of Springfield and Fairfield's city attorney, Francis Feiger, descendants of officers of the 1860 Wayne county Republican organization, will unveil the monument.

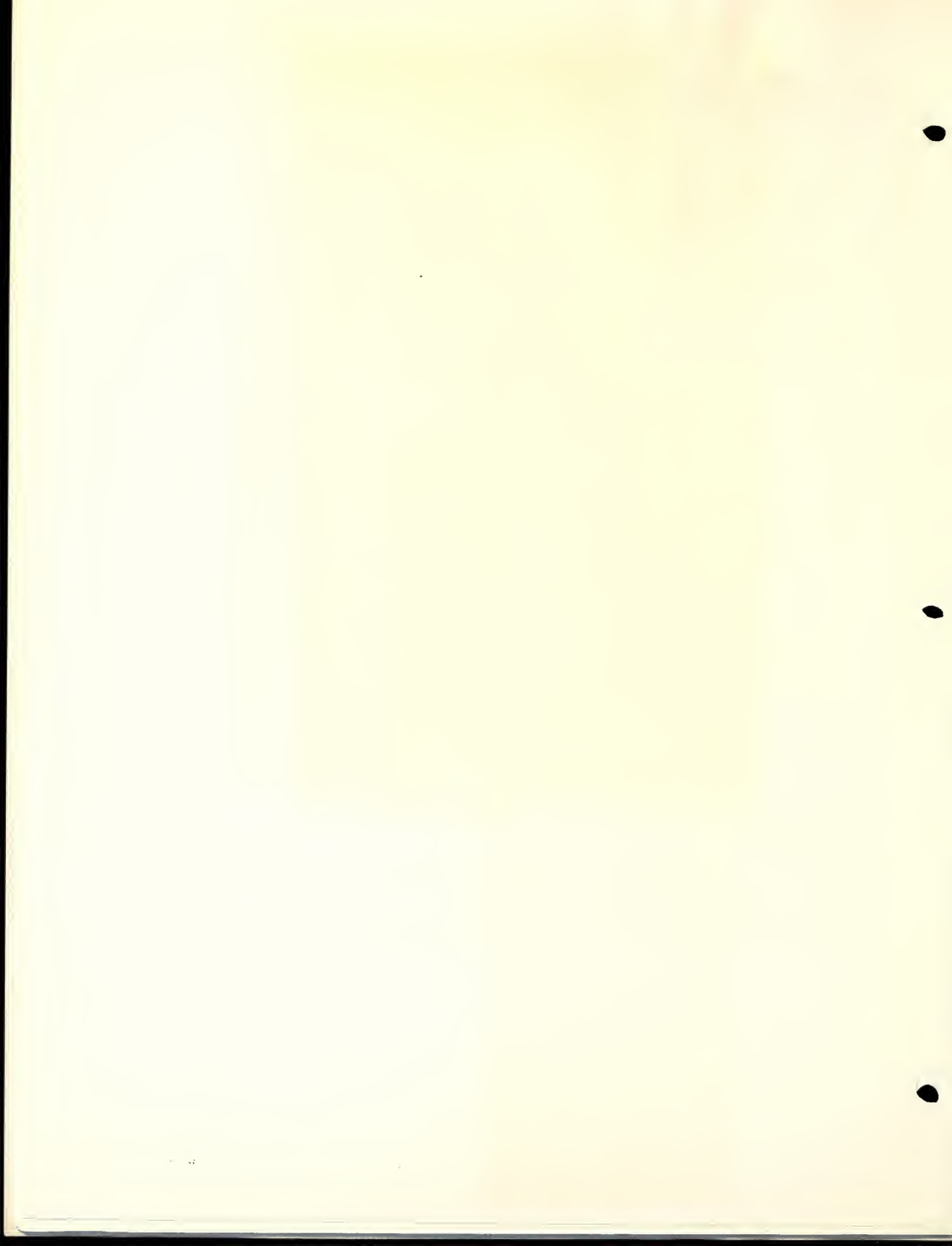
Feiger's great grandfather, C. Sibley, was chairman, and Mrs. Perry's grandfather, William H. Robinson, was secretary.

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* L INCOLN DEBATE *
* TREE CUT DOWN *

Linden Under Which Douglas
Argued in Illinois Town
Now to Warm Jobless

QUINCY (ILL.) March 12.
(AP)—The linden tree under
which Abraham Lincoln and
Stephen Douglas stood in the
public square in their famous
debate was cut down yester-
day to provide fuel for the un-
employed.



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